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FORMER KAISER'S TRIAL DEMANDED IN TREATY CLAUSE

Plenary Session of the Peace Conference Meets to Consider Recommendations—Special Allied Tribunal Is Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The plenary session of the Peace Conference, which met in Paris yesterday, accepted the recommendations of the Special Commission on Responsibility for the War, a request will be submitted to the Dutch Government to hand over the former German Emperor, William II of Hohenzollern, for trial before a special tribunal of the allied powers.

The text of the articles prepared for insertion in the Peace Treaty was received by the State Department yesterday and provides a special tribunal to try William II, and special military tribunals for the punishment of persons guilty of acts "in violation of the laws and customs of war" and whose punishment the German Government has failed to guarantee.

It is noteworthy that the former Kaiser would be judged, not under criminal law, but "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

The high ground taken for the prosecution of the refugee will, it is believed, make it virtually impossible for the Netherlands Government to refuse to hand him over. According to Article I, the aim of the judges and of the trial is not the punishment of an individual per se, but the vindication of international morality.

Joint Tribunal Provided

The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan would each appoint a judge to conduct the proposed trial of the former German Emperor. The German Government will be asked to submit each and every document that may be considered necessary to furnish information of incriminating acts, by whomsoever they were committed.

The text of the articles follows:

"Article I. The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

"A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following five powers, namely: The United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan."

"In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy, with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed."

"The allied and associated powers will address a request to the government of The Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-Emperor in order that he may be put on trial."

Sentences to Be Military

"Art. 2. The German Government not having insured the punishment of the persons accused of having exercised acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, such persons will be brought before military tribunals by the allied associated powers, and if found guilty, sentenced to the punishments laid down by military law."

"The German Government shall hand over to the allied and associated powers, or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name, or by rank, office, or employment, which they held under the German authorities."

PEACE CONFERENCE LABOR REPORT

Statement by Commission Made Public by Committee on Public Information, Accompanied by Summary by Mr. Gompers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Accompanied by a summary written by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the complete report of the Commission on International Labor Legislation of the Peace Conference, which organized the International Labor Conference and the International Labor Office controlled by a governing body, has been made public by the Committee on Public Information.

Mr. Gompers indicates that one of the chief points of difference among the members of the commission was concerning the relative numbers of the delegates to represent the various governments, employers, and workpeople in the International Labor Conference.

The conference will be composed of four delegates from each country, two representing the government, one the employers, and one the employees.

In an interview soon after his return from Europe, Mr. Gompers intimated that one of the most difficult points to settle in the commission was this question of delegates, but he did not explain then how the members had divided on the question. He makes this explanation now, showing that the French, American, and Cuban delegates contended that each of the three parties should have equal voting power, but that this was opposed by British and other delegations.

Possibility of Prejudice

Those urging equal voting power said the working classes would never be satisfied with representation which left the government and the employers combined in a majority of three to one; they held this amounted to giving the states a veto on the conference proceedings which would create enough distrust among the workers to prejudice the influence of the conference seriously.

Against this it was argued that since the conference was not simply an assembly for the purpose of passing resolutions, but would draw up draft conventions which the states would have to present to their legislative authorities, it was essential that the governments should have at least an equal vote. Otherwise, it was said, it might often happen that conventions adopted by a two-thirds majority of the conference would be rejected by the legislatures, thus rendering the proceedings of the conference nugatory. It was also held as likely, especially in the future, that the government delegates would vote more often with the workers than against them.

Narrow Margin in Favor

The decision in favor of giving the governments two votes each was finally decided by a narrow margin.

The conference meeting annually may make decisions in the form of recommendations or of draft conventions, to be deposited with the secretary-general of the League of Nations, each state to bring them, within one year, before the proper authorities for enactment of legislation or other action. If these authorities do not consent to the draft or recommendation, no further obligation rests on that state in this connection. In the case of federal states, like the United States, whose power to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, a draft convention may be regarded as a recommendation only.

The first conference will be held at Washington, District of Columbia, in October of this year, with Samuel Gompers as president, and the organizing committee consisting of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland.

The International Labor Office, established at the seat of the League of Nations, under control of a governing body of 24 members, will collect and distribute information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of industrial and labor conditions; edit and publish a paper in French and English, and in every other language deemed by the board desirable, on international industrial and employment problems; impart to states any complaint that they are not effectively observing a convention, and asking for a statement on the subject; to publish such statement, if deemed proper, receive complaints from high contracting parties when others are alleged to have failed to obtain effective observance of a convention.

Twelve Representatives

The governing body will have 12 representatives of the governments, six elected by the conference delegates representing the employers and six by those representing the workpeople.

The commission recognized the following as fundamentals necessary to social progress, drawing them up for insertion in the Peace Treaty:

The labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or as an article of commerce; no child should be permitted to be employed in industry before the age of 14; be-

ORDER RETURNING CABLES REQUESTED

Postmaster-General of the United States Advises Immediate Action by the President—Early Return of Land Lines Pledged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Through the Post Office Department, an announcement was made yesterday that Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, has asked President Wilson

to return the trans-oceanic cables to their owners as soon as possible, on the ground that conditions which necessitated their being taken over have materially changed.

The taking over of the cables after the war was practically over, subjected Mr. Burleson to much criticism from his political opponents in Congress, and was largely responsible for the initiation of the attempt to oust him from office.

Coincident with this action with regard to the cables, Mr. Burleson announced that he would recommend that the telegraph and telephone systems be restored to their owners as soon as Congress could pass legislation to safeguard owners and stockholders. The condition of the land wire systems, he declared, was such that legislation was necessary.

The following statement was issued by the Post Office Department:

"The Postmaster-General has recommended to the President that the government return the cable lines to their respective owners. This action is made possible by the fact that the congestion resulting from war conditions has largely passed. The enemy commercial blacklist has been abolished, and the tremendous volume of government cable messages from and to the War Trade Board has ceased. The bar to commercial code messages has been removed, thus materially lessening the cable loads. The use of the cables in connection with the Peace Conference has been greatly diminished."

"The Postmaster-General hopes that the return of the cables may be effective not later than May 10."

"The Postmaster-General will also recommend that the telegraph and telephone lines be restored to their respective owners as soon as legislation can be secured from Congress safeguarding the interests of the owners in every way that it is possible to safeguard them."

"The information of the Postmaster-General as to the condition of the wire companies convinces him that it is imperative that such legislative action must be had before the various telegraph and telephone lines are returned."

"This is not true as to the cable lines, which are in a condition to be returned at once."

DRIVE FOR WORLD PROHIBITION BEGINS

Anti-Saloon League to Open Offices in Various Capitals and Take Steps for Formation of an International Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
WESTERVILLE, Ohio—What is being done by the Anti-Saloon League of America toward the spread of prohibition throughout the world is told in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor.

"The league," says Mr. Larimore, "already has announced its purpose to go into world-wide prohibition work. In following up this purpose it has sent speakers to Australia to give aid to a prohibition campaign there. It has rented quarters in Fleet Street, London, for a period of 21 years, and W. E. Johnson is representing the organization there. Several representatives of the league are now in Paris, and an office is to be opened there. Similarly, offices are to be opened in Tokyo, Japan; Peking, China; in some city in Chile, and in a dozen other world capitals."

To Work in Cooperation

"It is the purpose of the league to work in cooperation with the most effective organization in each country. Prohibition, complete and lasting, will, of course, be the object sought to be attained. However, just as was the case in the United States, legal prohibition, abstinence, and regulatory measures will be sought. Local conditions and local problems will govern. There will be application of American methods, ingenuity, capital, and mind wherever possible."

"At a convention held in Columbus, Ohio, in November, last, and attended by a number of foreign delegates, the Anti-Saloon League announced the policy of world prohibition. Invitations were extended to the league by foreign delegates to come into their respective countries and help them."

Mass Meetings Planned

"On May 19 a convention is to be opened in New York, at which 200 foreign delegates, with thousands of American delegates, are expected to be present. From New York six parties, visiting various parts of the United States, will be sent out, each accompanied by a speaker of national renown. The speakers are former Governor Frank B. Willis, Ohio; former Governor M. R. Patterson, Tennessee; William Jennings Bryan, Richmond, Virginia; George R. Stewart, Col. Dan Morgan Smith of Chicago."

"A great mass meeting in Chicago, May 25, will follow the New York meeting, and the six itineraries will cover all important cities. At the close of each itinerary speakers and delegates will go to Washington, where, June 4-8, a great convention will be held, at which an international league will be launched."

SENATORS PLAN CAUCUS ON LEAGUE

Republicans Who Opposed the Original Draft Will Discuss Amended Constitution—Public Sentiment a New Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republicans who have opposed the first draft of the League of Nations Constitution are expected to hold a conference in Washington within the next week, the purpose being to interchange views concerning the changes in the league, and to formulate a policy on what the attitude of the party will be when the Senate is called on to ratify the treaty of peace.

Several leading senators have already reached Washington. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, are expected at the capital before the end of the week. There will probably be a series of small conferences between groups of senators, and one large conference in which a majority of the Republicans and Progressives are expected to take part.

A cursory survey of the present situation reveals that the amendments to the league Constitution, though purposely designed to disarm the opposition in the United States Senate, failed to win over a considerable number of senators. The question of the moment, as seen here, is whether the solid block of senators who signed the Lodge manifesto on March 4 will crumble through defections of members who feel that their opposition has gained the end aimed at.

New Considerations

In estimating the probable line-up in the Senate, two considerations are kept clearly in view:

1. Since Congress adjourned, senators have sounded the sentiment of their constituents, and very few senators seriously controvert the fact that public opinion throughout the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of a League of Nations to minimize the chances of future wars.

2. In the amended draft, changes have been made which, to a considerable extent, at least, answer the arguments raised against the original Constitution on the floor of the Senate. Whether or not these amendments go the length some senators desire, the leaders of the Republican Party, it is pointed out, cannot fail to see that these changes count for much with their political supporters throughout the country.

With these considerations kept in view, it is not expected that the Republicans will lend themselves to any organized protest like the manifesto of March 4. Individual members, like Senators Borah of Idaho, Sherman of Illinois, and Poindexter of Washington, will probably continue to oppose the league till the end. With the rank and file of the Republican Party, much depends on the attitude taken by Senators Lodge and Knox, which will probably not be made known until after a conference of the party.

Probable Attitude

It was intimated yesterday that the Republicans would decide to support the league in its amended form, but at the same time adopt a resolution in connection with the peace treaty which would put the Senate on record as to its interpretation of certain clauses which are considered indefinite and indeterminate. This would be purely a Senate manifesto, however, and would have no international significance.

Senator Sherman of Illinois announced yesterday, without reservation, that he will not vote for the revised League of Nations Constitution, and finds it almost as objectionable as the original draft of the covenant. "I was opposed to the original draft of the Constitution," said Senator Sherman, "chiefly because it established a super-government, to which it was proposed to make the United States a subject state. The idea of a super-government continues to lurk in nearly every provision of the new document."

JURY ACQUITS A. P. FRICKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The jury in the United States District Court has acquitted Albert Paul Fricke, a naturalized citizen who was charged with treason. He became involved in the affairs of Hermann Wessels, a German agent. He is under bail on another charge, that of having violated the Espionage Law.

PROTESTS AGAINST BURLESON REGIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Local unions affiliated with the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America in over 100 cities in the United States met on Sunday afternoon and protested against the Burleson administration of the telegraph system, according to S. J. Koenkamp, international president of the telegraphers. The following resolution, adopted at the Chicago meeting, was also passed by practically all of the meetings, Mr. Koenkamp said:

"Resolved, That we, the telegraph and telephone workers of Chicago, indorse any steps our international officers may find necessary to take to secure justice, including a nation-wide strike, and we pledge our unequalled support to such an undertaking."

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PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS AMENDED LEAGUE COVENANT

Delegates of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain Proposed to Complete First Membership—Japan's Plea for Race Equality

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—In a somewhat tense atmosphere the fifth plenary sitting of the Peace Conference was opened by Mr. Clemenceau at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the great banquet hall at the Quai d'Orsay. After formalities had been gone through, President Wilson presented the amended League of Nations covenant.

The senior Japanese delegate then rose and proposed a Japanese amendment, asking for the just and equal treatment of all alien subjects of states which are members of the league. It was a race question, Baron Makino said, and there was a possibility of its becoming acute. The clause presented by Japan enunciated an ideal and left the application to the governments concerned. He asked that it should be adopted forthwith, adding that he felt it his duty to declare poignant regret at the failure of the committee to do justice to demands based on a deep-rooted national conviction.

President Wilson's Address

President Wilson's address at the conference was as follows:

"Mr. President: When the text of the covenant of the League of Nations was laid before you, I had the honor of reading the covenant in extenso. I will not detain you today to read the covenant as it has now been altered, but will merely take the liberty of explaining to you some of the alterations that have been made. The report of the commission has been circulated. You yourselves have in hand the text of the covenant and will no doubt have noticed that most of the changes that have been made are mere changes of phraseology, not changes of substance, and that, besides that, most of the changes are intended to clarify the document, or rather to make explicit what we had all assumed was implicit in the document as it was originally presented to you. But I shall take the liberty of calling your attention to the new features such as they are, some of them considerable, the rest trivial."

Provision for Neutrals

"The first paragraph of Article 1 is new. In view of the insertion of the covenant in the Peace Treaty, specific provision as to the signatories of the treaty, who would become members of the league, and also as to neutral states to be invited to accede to the covenant, were obviously necessary. The paragraph also provides for the method by which a neutral state may accede to the covenant."

"The third paragraph of Article 1 is new, providing for the withdrawal of any member of the league on a notice given of two years."

"The second paragraph of Article 4 is new, providing for a possible increase in the council should other powers be added to the League of Nations, whose present accession is not anticipated."

"The two last paragraphs of Article 4 provide specifically for one vote for each member of the league in the council, which was understood before; and providing also for one representative of each member of the league."

Unanimity of Voting

"The first paragraph of Article 5 is new, expressly incorporating the provisions as to the unanimity of voting, which was at first taken for granted."

"The second paragraph of Article 6 has had added to it that a majority of the assembly must approve the appointment of the secretary-general."

"The first paragraph of Article 7 names Geneva as the seat of the league, and is followed by a second paragraph which gives the council power to establish the seat of the league elsewhere should it subsequently deem it necessary."

"The third paragraph of Article 7 is new, establishing equality of employment of men and women, that is to say, by the league."

"The second paragraph of Article 13 is new, inasmuch as it undertakes to give instances of disputes which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration, instances of what have latterly been called 'justiciable' questions."

Domestic Jurisdiction

"The eighth paragraph of Article 15 is new. This is the amendment regarding domestic jurisdiction, that where the council finds that a question arising out of an international dispute affects matters which are clearly under the domestic jurisdiction of one or other of the parties it is to report to that effect and make no recommendation."

"The last paragraph of Article 16 is new, providing for an expulsion from the league in certain extraordinary circumstances."

"Article 21 is new."

"The second paragraph of Article 22 inserts the words with regard to mandates 'and who are willing to accept it' thus explicitly introducing the principle that a mandate cannot be forced upon a nation unwilling to accept it."

"Article 23 is a confirmation of several former articles, and also contains



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Albert S. Burleson

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the following, a clause providing for the just treatment of aborigines, a clause looking toward a prevention of the white slave traffic, and the traffic in opium, and a clause looking toward progress in international prevention and control of disease.

"Article 25 specifically mentions the Red Cross as one of the international organizations which is to connect its work with the work of the league.

Provision for Amendment

"Article 26 permits amendment of the covenant by a majority of the states composing the assembly instead of three-fourths of the states, though it does not change the requirements in that matter with regard to the vote in the council.

"The second paragraph of Article 26 is also new and was added at the request of the Brazilian delegation, in order to avoid certain constitutional difficulties. It permits any member of the league to dissent from an amendment, the effect of such dissent being withdrawal from the league.

"And then the annex is added giving the names of the signatories of the treaty who become members and the names of the states invited to accede to the covenant.

Secretary-General Proposed

"These are all the changes I believe which are of moment.

"Mr. President, I take opportunity to move the following resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the covenant: You will notice that the covenant provides that the first secretary-general shall be chosen by this conference. It also provides that the first choice of the four member states who are to be added to the five great powers on the council is left to this conference. I move therefore that the first secretary-general of the league shall be the Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.; second, that until such time as the assembly shall have selected the first four members of the league to be represented on the council in accordance with Article 4 of the covenant representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain shall be members; and third, that the powers to be represented on the council of the League of Nations are required to name representatives who shall form a committee of nine to prepare plans for the organization of the league and for the establishment of the seat of the league and to make arrangements and to prepare the agenda for the first meeting of the assembly of this committee to report both to the council and to the assembly of the league.

"I think it is not necessary to call your attention to other matters we have previously discussed—the capital significance of this covenant, the hopes which are entertained as to the effect it will have upon steadying the affairs of the world and the obvious necessity that there should be a concert of the free nations of the world to maintain justice in international relations and people between the nations of the world.

"If Baron Makino will pardon me for introducing a matter which I am undoubtedly overlooking, it is necessary for me to propose the alteration of several words. The first line of Article 5—let me say that in several parts of the treaty of which this covenant will form a part, certain duties are assigned to the council of the League of Nations. In some instances it is provided that the action they shall take shall be by a majority vote. It is, therefore, necessary to make the covenant conform with the other portions of the treaty by adding these words. I will read the first line and add the words:

"Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant or by the terms of the treaty decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council, shall require the agreement of all the members of the league represented at the meeting."

"Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant is the present reading, and I move the addition 'or by the terms of this treaty.' With that addition, I move the adoption of the covenant."

The revised covenant was adopted.

Sir James Eric Drummond was made a C.B. in 1914 and a K.C.M.G. in 1916, and is the half brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Perth. He was educated at Eton and entered the Foreign Office in 1900. From 1912 to 1915 he acted as one of the private secretaries to the Prime Minister, and since then he has been private secretary to the Foreign Secretary.

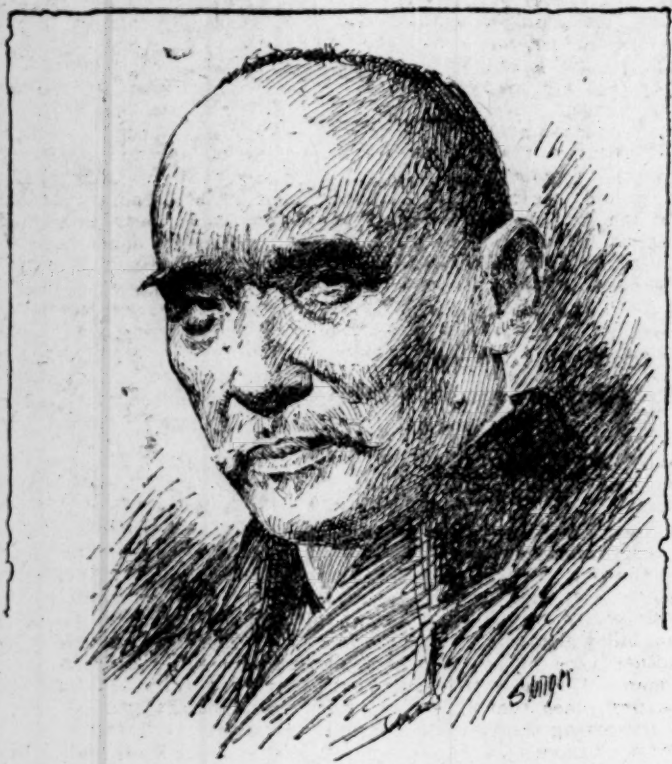
Japanese Squadron in French Port
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MARSEILLES, France (Monday)—A Japanese squadron has reached Marseilles. Admiral Sato is proceeding to Paris.

Text Issued in London
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The full text of the League of Nations covenant has been issued here this afternoon with a list of signatories.

Mr. Fehrenbach's Statement
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Mr. Fehrenbach, president of the National Assembly, has publicly stated that he considers it quite possible that the assembly will meet in plenary session to consider the peace treaty by May 5.

Swiss President in Paris
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—Dr. Gustav Ador, President of the Swiss Federation, received an urgent summons to the Peace Conference in Paris and left here last night, arriving in Paris this afternoon.

Mr. Barzilai's Plans
PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—The newspapers report that Salvatore Barzilai, a member of the Italian



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Kadel & Herbert

Baron Makino

Senior member of Japanese delegation to Peace Conference, who, in the fifth plenary session of the conference, strongly urged amendment to League of Nations covenant laying down the ideal of equality in treatment of aliens among members of the league

peace delegation, who left Paris with Mr. Orlando on Friday night, declared that he did not intend to return to Paris. He is a Republican deputy and formerly was in the Cabinet.

Baron Sonnino in Rome

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, who left Paris on Saturday afternoon, arrived in Rome at 9:30 o'clock last night. He was given an enthusiastic reception. Crowds cheered him and Mr. Salandra, the former Premier, in all the towns where his special train stopped yesterday. In a speech at Genoa, Baron Sonnino asserted that the government was determined to obtain what was due Italy.

Italian Delegates' Statement

PARIS, France (Monday)—(French Wireless Service)—Denial that posters announcing the annexation of Fiume to Italy had appeared in Rome by official order before President Wilson issued his statement on the Adriatic question was made by the Italian delegation here in a note sent to the newspapers today. The note read:

"Persons near President Wilson have asserted that what decided him to publish his message was the news that, while the Italian delegation was discussing the Adriatic problem, placards proclaiming the annexation of Fiume had been posted up in the streets of Rome by the order of Mr. Orlando. This is absolutely false.

"Patriotic associations in Italy have for months past been issuing placards demanding not only the annexation of Fiume but that of the entire Dalmatian coast. They were never ordered to do so by the government.

German Delegates en Route

LONDON, England (Monday)—Most of the German delegation to the Peace Congress, with all its experts and clerks, left yesterday by special train for Versailles, by way of Cologne, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin today.

At Cologne the delegation was met by French representatives. It will proceed thence by way of Charleroi and Brussels, arriving at Versailles this evening.

The leading delegates, with their secretaries, the message adds, will leave today for Versailles.

Parliament Meets Tuesday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Italian Parliament has been summoned to assemble on Tuesday, April 29.

In an interview today, Mr. Orlando declared, "the hour is solemn and grave. The chief duties of the government at the present time are to ascertain whether or not it has interpreted correctly the feelings of the Italian people and their Parliament, and whether the dignity of Italy has been adequately protected."

Ambassador's Refusal to Attend

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Italian Ambassador was invited today to attend the plenary session of the Peace Conference, but declined on the ground that it was impossible for him to do so while Italy was holding aloof.

POTASH SHIPMENTS PERMITTED BY LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Replying to a request that some steps be taken to restrict importation of German potash into this country, President Wilson in a cable message yesterday advised Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska that it was doubtful whether any restrictive measures could be made effective in this matter without further action by Congress. He pointed out that potash was one of the articles which the Allies had seen fit to permit Germany to export in payment for food, and that France now was offering potash for export from Alsace-Lorraine.

MEXICO'S ATTITUDE BEING CONSIDERED

Peace Conference Discusses the Carranza Government's Refusal to Respect Germany's Pledges as to Securities

DEPARTMENT CROP REPORTS ASSAILED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Refusal by Mexico to recognize the financial clause of the armistice terms by which Germany pledged herself to the Allies not to dispose of any of her stocks in specie or of any of her foreign title deeds or bonds abroad, whether in the possession of the government, banks or private individuals or companies, is a subject for discussion in Paris, it is learned at the State Department. Any action taken in the matter will be, for the present, directed by the representatives of the associated governments, and not by the United States on its own initiative. Action of some kind, however, is looked for as soon as the peace treaty is out of the way.

Mexico made known her attitude in a reply to M. F. de Jean, French Chargé d'Affaires, who in the name of the French Government, warned the Mexican Government of the determination of the Allies not to permit Germany to profit in any way by the sale of securities and thus cheat the Allies of part of the indemnification that was to be demanded of Germany. This was agreed to by Germany in signing the armistice terms, but the Carranza Government replied that action on the part of Mexico in preventing any such sales would violate the terms of a treaty between Mexico and Germany, and that the Mexican Government would not accede to the request of the Allies.

A similar reply was made to the French Government when the same warning was conveyed to Mexico regarding Austro-Hungarian financial holdings.

It is believed in official circles here that this attitude of the Carranza Government was partly responsible for the failure of the French Government to receive Alberto J. Pani as Minister to France, and for the exclusion of Mexico, for the present, from the League of Nations.

CLASH AT HART-NEARING DEBATE

Harvard Professor Is Disturbed Over Introduction of Word "Revolution" by the Socialist

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting in Carnegie Hall, advertised as a public debate between Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University and Prof. Scott Nearing of the Rand School of Social Science, on the question, "Will the League of Nations benefit Labor?" Professor Nearing was roundly cheered when, as against the proposal of a League of Nations, he suggested revolution.

Professor Hart exclaimed: "Revolution? Is that the subject to be discussed? If I had supposed that I would be asked to talk about revolution, or that I would hear my country called a robber Nation, I never would have put my foot here."

Professor Hart was visibly incensed at what he considered the impropriety of the introduction by his opponent into a debate of a specific question concerning Labor and the League of Nations, of revolutionary remarks.

Professor Nearing specified, however, that he meant a "peaceful revolution" and he intimated that the only danger of bloodshed might arise from "the counter revolutionists." He believed he was acting within his rights as a debater in offering "revolution" as a substitute for the League of Nations.

Professor Hart insisted that the League of Nations would benefit Labor. His mention of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was received with derision.

Professor Nearing attacked the Peace Conference, and said he favored a league of Socialist nations.

ESTHONIAN MINISTRY REPORTED RESIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—German Government wireless messages state that Mr. Patz, Estonian Minister of State, has announced the ministry's resignation to the National Assembly. The resignation was accepted, but, until a new cabinet is formed, the old ministry will continue its functions.

ASSEMBLY IN RHODE ISLAND ENDS SESSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The 1919 session of the Rhode Island Assembly has ended with several important measures falling of passage. Chief among these is the proposed amendment to the state Constitution which would abolish the property qualification for voting. Although the Democrats attempted to have this measure passed, the Republican majority succeeded in sidetracking it.

The Assembly also failed to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment, even going, in its opposition, to the length of appropriating a sum of money with which to contest the constitutionality of the amendment. No appropriation was made, however, for a soldiers' memorial, and the resolution providing for a commission to erect such a memorial was not passed. Chief among the measures passed are the State Highway Aid Act, ap-

LOAN SALES SHOW SOME SLACKENING

Total Only Reaches \$839,479,900 as Against an Expected \$1,000,000,000 Subscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Signs that the country had slackened somewhat in its buying of the Victory Liberty Loan at the beginning of the second week of the campaign were evident in the reports received at the Treasury Department on Monday night. Total sales had increased only to \$839,479,900, whereas it was hoped that more than \$1,000,000,000 would have been subscribed. Subscriptions by districts follow with their percentages:

	Amount	P.C.
St. Louis	\$59,392,950	35.54
Chicago	172,989,900	29.94
Boston	90,710,550	24.18
Minneapolis	34,358,250	21.81
Kansas City	41,850,200	21.46
Cleveland	58,890,300	18.37
Richmond	38,295,750	18.23
Philadelphia	56,890,300	15.17
New York	201,000,000	14.88
Dallas	11,753,950	12.91
San Francisco	23,720,160	10.55
Atlanta	8,348,100	4.49
Total	\$39,479,900	18.85

Vermont is the third state to reach its quota, with 102 communities oversubscribing their minimum allotments. Toledo, Ohio, was the largest city reporting its quota raised, and a particularly pleasing feature of this report was the fact that the quota was raised without bank subscriptions. Salem, Massachusetts, oversubscribed its quota following the visit of the U. S. S. Crane.

The Victory ship, the U. S. S. Crane, on route from San Francisco to New York, is nearing the Panama Canal, but has had to slow down its speed because the total subscription is less than expected at this date.

Among the various yards, the rivalry is particularly brisk. The Philadelphia yard leads to date with \$685,600, but Mare Island is close behind with \$534,250. Washington is third with \$467,600.

Mr. Gompers Makes Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In behalf of the Victory Loan, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued this appeal:

"If every American could stand on the wooded ridge in Belleau Wood, beholding on one hand the mangled forest through which the American marines fought back the Germans in the most crucial hour of the war, and on the other hand the rugged slope down which the Kaiser's hordes were driven by the valiant American fighters, there would be no need to urge any American to buy Victory Liberty notes."

"I appeal to my fellow Americans and especially to my fellow American workers to help pay this remaining cost—to help gladly and freely. It is a solemn but happy duty that is laid upon each of us to buy the notes of this last great loan, this loan of victory for freedom and democracy. Let us buy as we would buy if we were standing in Belleau Wood. Let us buy as we would buy if we were beholding with our eyes the great sacrifice for liberty that our own home folk made there."

Subscriptions in New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The first week of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign ended at midnight on Saturday with \$6,285,100 subscribed in New Orleans. The quota of the city is \$20,000,000. Bogalusa, Louisiana, was the first city over the top in the State. Its quota was \$147,000 and the people subscribed \$200,000 the first day.

New England's Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New England's Victory Loan subscriptions for the first week of the campaign total \$90,635,000, which is considered a creditable showing in view of the fact that one day was given over to welcoming the Yankee Division to Boston and New England, and that the following day was a half-holiday. The district, however, is behind schedule. Massachusetts on Saturday regained her

lead over the other states of New England. The flying circus of airplanes yesterday toured the suburbs and performed stunts over the city. Six companies of sailors from the U. S. S. Kentucky, which is touring the New England coast for the loan, paraded here yesterday. After the parade the sailors visited the various bond-selling booths and assisted the saleswomen.

Oversubscription in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—An oversubscription to the Victory Liberty Loan of 50 per cent was shown by the announcement at noon on Saturday of new subscriptions amounting to \$4,939,400, bringing Detroit's total to \$82,025,750.

It was decided to demobilize the selling force of 3500 men and women Saturday, it being held in view by the executive committee that it would be a useless expenditure of time to continue the active solicitation after Detroit had so largely exceeded its quota. Officials of the drive, however, are urging all small investors to continue buying Victory bonds until May 10. Booths will be maintained throughout the city until that date.

RESTORATION IN DEVASTATED AREA

French Minister of Liberated Regions Describes Plans for Reconstruction in Ruined Homes

PARIS, France (Sunday)—(French Wireless Service)—Restoration work being carried out in the devastated regions of northern France has included so far the cleaning out of more than 400 wells which had been rendered unfit for use.

In announcing this at the inter-allied social hygiene congress yesterday Mr. Lebrun, Minister of the Liberated Regions, said:

"We hope that before the summer is over all the liberated villages of France will be provided with the necessary amount of drinking water. The municipalities of a great many towns and boroughs are already engaged in reconstruction work. The work includes the laying of water mains and drainage pipes and the clearing out of open spaces and gardens.

"We are also trying to contract for public buildings, such as schools and markets, in conformity with the regional types of construction, while with regard to dwelling houses we are placing at the disposal of the inhabitants the plans of model houses which may prove useful in the reconstruction of their ruined homes. The distribution of 10,000 of these plans has begun. In addition, measures are to be taken to maintain the houses in a sanitary condition."

RAINBOW UNITS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The transport Pictoria docked at this port yesterday with 2091 troops, mostly of the Rainbow division. The men were sent at once to Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts. The units were the one hundred and forty-ninth, one hundred and fiftieth and one hundred and fifty-first machine gun battalions, forty-second division; one hundred and seventeenth mobile ordnance repair shop, one hundred and sixty-eighth infantry detachment, one hundred and forty-ninth and one hundred and fifty-first regiments, field artillery, forty-second division; one hundred and seventeenth engineers detachment, forty-second division; headquarters detachment, forty-second division; headquarters troops, first army corps; ordnance casual company No. 32, Pennsylvania, and 11 casual officers.

The men of the Yankee division are being rapidly demobilized at Camp Devens. It is expected that demobilization will be complete late this afternoon.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
New York
ALL THE WAY BY WATER—ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
\$5.65 (including) (War Tax)
Via Cape Cod Canal, Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound
LEAVE NEW YORK DAILY 5 P. M.
(Sundays included)
All Meals—Staterooms—always the best
TO PORTLAND 3 TRIPS A WEEK
\$2 (including) (War Tax)
Leave Central Wharf every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.
TO ST. JOHN, N. B. 3 TRIPS A WEEK
\$8.64 (including) (War Tax)
Also EASTPORT & LUBEC, MAINE
Leave Central Wharf every MONDAY and FRIDAY at 10 A. M.
BOSTON & YARMOUTH S. S. CO., Ltd.
TO YARMOUTH, N. S. 2 TRIPS A WEEK
\$7.56 (including) (War Tax)
Leave Central Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M.
All Tickets and Information—Wharf Offices, Tel. Fort Hill 4300 or Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place or American Express Co., 43 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

Change (Apr. 29)—Proofs for OK

CUNARD ANCHOR	
Passenger and Freight Services.	
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL	
Orduna	May 17
Caronia	May 17
Royal George	May 19
Carmania	May 24
Caronia	May 24
Royal George	June 14
Orduna	June 19
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON	
Aquitania	May 3
Mauretania	May 13
Aquitania	June 2
Mauretania	June 10
21-23 STATE STREET, NEW YORK	
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON	
Phone T. H. 4000	

Fileene's
BOSTON

Misses' very feminine, frilly
Georgette blouses, \$10



Fluted frills and ribbons enough for the most feminine heart—frills down front, frills around neck, frills at cuffs. Ribbons contrast in every case, for example, flesh or turquoise blouses have bisque ribbons, white, flesh or yellow have Danish blue ribbons. \$10. (Sketches.)

Misses' blouses of crepe de Chine, \$4, with pretty frill collars.

Misses' tucked bosom blouses of fine white batiste, \$3.

Fileene's—mail orders filled—4th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

RECONDITIONING
THE SHIPS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The great shipyard is congested. Mile upon mile of steel and wooden scaffolding, of traveling cranes and belching chimneys enforces the slender thread of winding river, which, blinking and shimmering in the sunlight, pursues its oil-smeared course for the open sea.

These avenues of scaffolding, setting back from the banks, are themselves the lair of but partly revealed monsters. Monsters? Aye! embryo leviathans, ships in the making, who with rust-red ribs and half-clothed sides, are the future merchant navy—waiting for the appointed day when they shall make their first majestic rush to meet the waiting waters, and be borne for the first time on the bosom of old mother ocean.

But there are other shapes here. Shapes more definite and of familiar appearance, yet whose nature does not seem to harmonize or to be quite at home with their younger neighbors. These shapes are great dazle-painted ships floating abnormally high in the water. Upon their sides, they show yet the mark of many a buffet from wintry seas; an air of dejection pervades them. Yet, stained and weather-worn as they are, they bear an air of distinction and pride.

Converted Liners

From each lofty mast-head floats a great pennon of St. George's pennon of fantastic length, spanning perhaps some 200 or 400 feet from the gilded bladder dancing at its tip, to the blazoned red cross close up under the wireless aerials at the main-trunk. These ships were once ocean liners. War time made them into armed merchant cruisers, with an armament of heavy guns. They have now made their last voyage under the white ensign, and have once more returned to the port which gave them birth to be reconditioned once more for the usages of peace.

Very necessary, no doubt. Right and proper, of course. For the sooner such valuable hulls can be altered and rebuilt to carry the wealth of the Nation, the better it will be for everybody. Their original, true, and lawful vocation was the conveyance of passengers and merchandise to the four corners of the earth. But to the naval man who has served in them, perhaps throughout the war—the affair is apt to take to itself a tinge of sadness and melancholy.

Partings of Peace

Probably he is a "dug-out." Life for him is once more in the melting pot, where, with a small pension, he must endeavor to gather again the threads of his pre-war occupation, to eke out his livelihood. Day by day, he bids good-by to little groups of officers and men—friends who have served him and their country faithfully through all the vicissitudes of war. But now they are being demobilized, and, young and light-hearted for the most part, they return gladly to civilian life, or to resume once more their calling upon the seas. But one and all they cease to wear the King's uniform and separate. So they drift out of his life—perhaps forever.

First the great guns have been hoisted out-board into lighters. And after them go the ammunition, paravanes, depth charges, and other warlike stores. The ship gets lighter as provisions, coal, rope, and the thousand other things necessary to those who go down to the sea in ships, are put ashore one by one, and the green of seaweed on the ship's bottom begins to be visible as the hulls rise in the water. And as the weeks pass by, the old cruiser is at length but an empty shell, and there comes a day when the last of the blue uniformed men step ashore, the great "paying off" pennant is hoisted down, and at sunset the glorious white ensign drops to the deck for the last time.

Dismantling

What does this motley, rust-smelling crowd, who now have charge of the old cruiser, feel? These over-all-clad mechanics, carpenters, and shipwrights? To them, in their oil and paint-stained clothes, the ship is no more than a shell to be changed into a thing of utility. What reck such as they of a quarter million anxious miles steamed in the war zone, of three years' blockade work beyond the Arctic Circle, of endless hunts for elusive raiders beneath the tropic stars, of millions of American troops safely escorted across the Atlantic? These things mean nothing to them.

Few, if any of them, have ever been sailors, or perhaps they might have had a heart to understand. Hard-faced shipbuilders and their myrmidons swarm on board. With ruthless saw and ax and hammer, they hew and tear that which they loved and held sacred. Our pet contrivances, our little fetiches and improvements, they cast aside scornfully, for official orders permit of no sentiment. The ship must be reconditioned, to be exactly, and in all respects, the same as she was before the war. No visible trace must be left of that grim deluge which first fell on the world in 1914, lest the proud passenger of 1919, seeing it, be offended.

So the old "dug-out" and navy pensioner go their ways with bent heads. For the world is full of new happenings. Happenings which they don't quite understand as yet.

PHOENIX OBJECTS
TO SAVING DAYLIGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Phoenix sought fame in its action refusing to accept the federal change of time. In this the city authorities were joined by the county supervisors and county school system. It was claimed that Arizona already has too much sunshine of summers in which to work and there was reference also to

the fact that Phoenix, by its longitude, already was a half-hour ahead of sun time. In this action the city is understood to have been alone among cities west of the Mississippi. But the rebellion was a short-lived one, for the city commission formally ordered compliance with the new time, after four days of irritating experience in a double-standard.

A POET IN POLITICS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When in 1834 Philip Bailey, a boy of 18, journeyed to London to study for the bar, he found the political atmosphere bristling with activity and development. No sooner had Parliament succeeded in reforming itself than it set to work without loss of time to bring about some of the other reforms so sorely needed. Factory laws were passed, the poor laws reformed, and slavery in the British colonies finally abolished.

Few boys under 20 could have been more keenly interested in all that was happening than Philip Bailey, whose thoughts were already turned toward his great poem which was so soon to electrify the orthodox and delight the liberal minded. Night after night Philip was an eager listener in the stranger's gallery, weighing men and matters and judging with a quick enthusiasm and generous sympathy.

Peel's Effort Described

The King had sent post haste to Rome for Sir Robert Peel to come and form a Ministry, and Sir Robert was then in the throes of that unequal contest when he attempted to lead the House despite a Whig majority in opposition. As a consequence he suffered defeat six times in six weeks. Even the amendment to the King's speech carried by seven votes, and Philip, who was in the House and heard Peel's defense of his position, described the whole scene in a letter to his father. He wrote:

"Feb. 26, 1835. 'At about half-past eleven—just as strangers were ordered to withdraw Sir Robert Peel rose. That man I had longed to hear. I had always conceived him as capable of interposing either among men or measures with dignity and effect; but I confess I did not anticipate that he would receive to the extent he did from men, his opponents of every party and in every principle, his competitors and rivals in every degree—and from his audience of a noisy, loose, discordant character—the attention, the respect, the deference, and if I may say it without offense, the generous submission of such an assembly.

"As to his manner and action, it is the most easy and unaffected, but at the same time the most appropriate you can well imagine. With him there was no ungainly motion of the arm as if, like one honorable member who spoke during the debate, he was using a hand-saw, no hesitation and repetition of words (like Lord Sandon)—no sucking of oranges like Sir Sam. Whalley—nothing of the sort—none of these.

"I cannot avoid remarking on one special point in Sir R. Peel's speech, the more so as I am not sure that it is inserted in the report, when after speaking for a few minutes upon the amendment, and after exposing (as The Times says) with most cruel accuracy the motives of the party who framed it, after showing wherein it was grievously defective and to what extent inferior to his own proposed plans, he held up the scrap of paper full before the Opposition and smiting it in scorn with his right hand he cried out with the utmost vehemence and passion—'Why—why then do you hamper me with this?—You may judge of the effect produced. I shall never forget it. During the whole time he was addressing the House he stood forward against the table—distinct from either side as if challenging the scrutiny of the collective wisdom of the Empire and calling upon the country for a verdict of acquittal and approval.

Peel's Reverse

Six weeks later Philip wrote again: "April 8, 1835.

"My dear Father: 'Long before this letter is in your hands you will have heard of the resignation of the Ministry. This evening I was walking to the House of Commons when I met Sir Robert Peel, about opposite Westminster Abbey, attended by a crowd of some 3000 or 4000 persons proceeding to his residence in Downing Street. There was but slight cheering. Indeed it was no moment of triumph. . . . I was close by his side . . . marching literally at his side. Thus have I seen quit office two great men—the leading statesmen and the most learned and accomplished individuals—the most eloquent orators of the day. With regard to the official career of the Premier I have seen his rising and his setting, so brief, so rapid, that we may call it a morning and an evening light without the strength, the splendor or the calm of noon.

It was a needless lament, since Peel had still to deliver the country from the bondage of the corn laws and lay the foundation of England's free trade policy.

Before "Festus" occupied all Bailey's thought and time his work often took him to the law courts and many times he listened to the judgments of Lord Brougham. In those Privy Council appeal cases which his lordship lighted in because they called into play the diversity and extent of his knowledge. Philip, in one of his letters, gave his father a sketch of the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Brougham "Nov. 12, 1834.

"I have lately been studying Brougham. His manner in the Court of Chancery is more generally, I think, than justly censured. The lawyers and barristers disapprove his ways, on two distinct grounds. The attorneys say he is too early prepossessed in his view of the case. They cannot conceive for the souls of them how he should be able so soon to gather his judgment.

They make no allowance for his superior comprehension and penetration. Then the barristers object that he will not hear them out. Now the fact is this. Brougham wishes to lose as little time as possible. He therefore frequently applies himself to cross-examine the barrister as to what he really knows of the case. With a few pointed questions and emphatic observations he often contrives to possess himself of the gist and drift of his argument.

"This method, however, the counselor naturally dislikes as it spoils his speech. Having thus in a brief conversation made himself master of the case if not absolutely, to a great extent, the Chancellor generally adds in a tone which always makes me smile, 'Go on, Mr. —. I beg pardon for interrupting you' . . . Go on—alas, unhappy one, well he knows that he must then endure perhaps an hour and a half superfluous twaddle. But he bears it like a martyr. He flings himself back in his chair—twitches his nose, stretches his chin and glimmers his eye—reads and writes half a dozen letters—signs his name to some 50 papers and finishes his monthly article to the Society for —."

Very soon Brougham was relieved of the Chancellorship. His colleagues found that his activities and influence were extending too rapidly and they realized that although he might be dangerous to them in opposition he was even more dangerous in the Ministry. Philip Bailey, still his ardent admirer, described to his father the scene in court when Brougham resigned his office.

A Chancellor Resigns

"It is true I did not witness the confagration of the houses of Parliament, but I have witnessed the official extinction of Brougham. It was a grand sight to me. To him it was a trying situation. The court was crowded to excess. He said but few words—and he seemed to have left the court before we were aware of it; and every man turned round upon his neighbor with some vague expression of dissatisfaction and some looked back again upon the bench apparently half incredulous of his absence. But there was no mistake. Brougham was no longer there—no longer Lord Chancellor, no longer the highest legal functionary or political dignitary in the kingdom—no longer the chief of one great estate of the Constitution and the representative therein of royalty. He was there no longer—in a few brief words in a single breath—he had circumscribed his fortune and abandoned, in the midst of sneers and smiles, a situation which he entered upon with reproach and had held through unwearied insult—in a moment he had stripped himself of all honor and emolument, power, privilege and authority and had sunk into the vulgar herd of poor and pensioned barons. But Brougham is Brougham still. And no chance or change can ever strip him of that honorable title.

History hardly indorses Philip Bailey's panegyric in its entirety, but at 19 enthusiasm may sometimes outrun judgment.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 709)

Mrs. Evans and the Strike
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The textile workers at Lawrence have declared their willingness to arbitrate. The operators refuse to arbitrate. And, according to one of their spokesmen, this refusal is based on the ground that 'there can be no arbitration with bolshevism.'

But in the inquiry recently held by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, this accusation of bolshevism was satisfactorily disposed of. No evidence was offered in its support beyond a few general assertions; but very convincing evidence of a quite contrary nature was submitted.

Without attempting to rehearse the whole story, let me take the testimony of the Lawrence city marshal, who presented a list of all arrests made in connection with the strike during the more than 10 weeks of its duration. And not one single instance did he allege of a personal injury inflicted upon anyone by a striker, while the only cases of injury to property alleged were two instances of 'malicious breaking of glass.' In view of this truly extraordinary record, should not the cry of bolshevism be recognized as a patent camouflage?

Testimony at these hearings showed beyond peradventure that the strike is a simple resistance on the part of the lowest paid among the Lawrence operatives to a cut in their pay envelope. Wages, to be sure, have advanced within the last two years, but the cost of living has advanced in an even greater ratio.

It is on the children that low pay and a cut in pay bears the hardest. Is it not time that the struggle for a living wage should be settled by some more rational and more constructive method than that of attempting to break a strike by sheer starvation? It is within the power of the Governor and of the Legislature to end this long-drawn-out strike by some decisive action.

(Signed)
ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS,
Brookline, Mass.

GREEK PAPER RESUMES
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BUTTE, Montana.—The Greek News, a paper devoted to the interests of Greeks of the northwest, has resumed publication at Seattle, Washington, after being suspended for some months while the editor and publisher, John N. Ellipoulos was in the United States Army. Before he entered the army, Ellipoulos published the News in Butte, and he has announced that while he will now publish at Seattle, he will have a special edition for Montana.

TRAIN TALK OF NOW
AND THEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We were a mixed crowd in a railway carriage running up to London during the recent strike. "I don't care to suppose what the strikers do, as long as they don't interfere with me. I don't want to have to walk miles about the London streets, just because they have some grievance," said the man of iron.

"Perhaps if you do have to walk you will take an interest in the cause of the strike, and perhaps help to finish it," said the gray man.

"I should certainly decide against the men who caused me inconvenience," said the man of iron. "There is no satisfying the workmanman



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The workmen only existed then; he wants to live now"

nowadays. Are you aware, sir, that in the days of Edward I the farm laborers and workmen of England got sixpence a week, that is all they got, and there never was such content throughout the land," asserted the man of iron.

"I should very much doubt if the workmanman was contented. No doubt the baron was with the wages he paid," said the gray man.

"But that wasn't all," continued the man of iron. "The workmanman also had a piece of land and the baron protected him, and woe betide the knave who trespassed on that land."

"Ah, but could the workmanman ever enlarge his estate, and was he in a position to do so?" asked the gray man.

"Probably not," said the man of iron, "but he was thoroughly happy. Why, the barons were splendid fellows. You know, sir, the barons actually equipped these same workmen of England with long bows at their own expense," said the man of iron.

"Very likely," said the gray man, "but it was to defend the baron's possessions."

"Why, sir, the long bow was a terrible weapon, do you know that?" demanded the man of iron.

"Very likely," agreed the gray man, "who had only been demobilized a fortnight after active service in France."

"Why, sir, don't you remember how the English archers held up I don't know how many Frenchmen in France somewhere some time ago, what?"

"Yes," agreed the gray man, "I have read about it in history, but we have progressed since those days. The workmanman only existed then; he wants to live now. The days of sixpence a week and the bow have gone forever, thank goodness. The workmanman is no longer content to be a serf and he refuses to belong to any and every man."

"They manage matters very differently in India, in a way which solves the class difficulty. It saves a man from always striving to get into another class," said the man of iron.

"You see," he continued, "they have what they call castes in India. Brahmins are the head caste of all, and then there are different castes according to your occupation. If a man is very successful, he comes in time to be looked up to as the leader of his caste."

"Yes," assented the gray man, "but supposing he belongs to the sweeper or beggar caste, then he must forever be a beggar or sweeper."

"That is so," said the man of iron, "but supposing that man gets educated and has desires above such an squalid existence, is he still doomed to belong to this caste?" asked the gray man.

"It is so," agreed the man of iron, "but it saves a lot of difficulties."

"But it is terrible," said the gray man, "to think that whatever caste a man is born into he has no chance of bettering himself. Why," he continued, "the might become a great statesman, inventor, poet, or soldier if he had the chance; all men should have the opportunity to rise above their environment. The workmanman of the West has a better chance than the workmanman of the Far East, but," added he, "England not so many years ago, when agriculture was in the height of its prosperity, and the farmer was making enough in one year to purchase the freedom of his farm, and the squire was living in the lap of luxury, do you know, sir, the peasant was earning only 6s. a week, that was in Devon, and a few years ago he only got 12s. 6d. a week there."

"Well, that is true," agreed the man of iron, "but then he was allowed privileges, such as milk, butter, and other things, and the squire helped him."

"Yes, the squire helped him, but then the laborer is worthy of his hire," asserted the gray man. "He should have been paid a good living wage. No man who does honest work should have to depend upon charity. It is a shame to pauperize him."

"But wages are better now," said the man of iron, "and the squire is the bulwark of rural England, and want protecting."

"The good squire should be protected," agreed the gray man, "and the bad squire needs legislating

against. My experience, however, has been, that the squire is always ready to help the farmer, and farm laborer. Often the squire is imposed upon, because he has not made a success of farming himself. He often has the idea farming does not pay, and consequently reduces the farmer's rent, often when there is no necessity for doing so, and this mistaken kindness induces the farmer to be slack in his farming, as he knows the squire will back him up. Now I should like to see the squire more businesslike. If the squire was a practical man, of the go-ahead type, he would see to it that his tenant farmers did their best to cultivate the land, and he would not tolerate poor farming; if a man farms badly, he is no good to the State, and should be made to quit the land. Of course, when the squire helps a farmer who is in difficulties through no fault of his own, that is a different thing altogether, and it is wonderful how often the squire does help the farmer to the eternal credit of the squire."

"I agree with you thoroughly," said the man of iron.

"Yes, but you must remember there is another type of squire," said the gray man. "There is the squire who gets a first-class tenant farmer, who keeps improving the farm, and spending a lot of money on it. Of course, the farmer gets a good return for his money, when suddenly the squire realizes that his tenant is making a very good living out of his farm, and the farm is worth more now than when the farmer first took it; so, what does the squire do but put up the rent. Now that is too bad, the tenant has spent the money on improving the property, and because he has made a financial success, his rent is raised, although it is the squire's property which has been improved. The farmer needs protecting in such a case, I think."

"Quite so, quite so," agreed the man of iron, "but I don't think there are many of that type."

"No, perhaps there aren't many," said the gray man, "and I should like to hear of all that type being weeded out, but there are a few, and the same type of squire objects to the cottagers on his estate keeping a dog, because he is afraid an odd rabbit or hare may find its way into the cottage pot. However, taking him all round, the country squire is a good old sort, and is usually respected by his tenants. If the same sympathy and understanding between employers and employees existed in large towns, we should hear less about strikes, I am thinking."

"If the trade unions were capable of forming a constructive policy, the men would be more loyal to their leaders, perhaps, and would not be so keen on adopting a destructive policy," said the man of iron. "I suppose," he added, "the despised, so-called leisure class will help them out as usual. Hello! here's Victoria. Good morning, gentlemen."

THE NOTEBOOK OF A
NATURALIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As early as the lengthening days of February the rich, liquid notes of the song thrush ring out loud and clear. The notes are uttered with never-ending constancy, and because of the variety of combinations the feathered soloist employs, its earnestness, and its desirability to give of its best, the repertoire is sure to make an inward appeal to those who have music within them.

The song thrush's notes sound anew the coming of spring, of the first floral ambassadors, of woods, copses, and hedgerows all aglow with life. Perhaps it is the time of singing as much as the performance itself that makes such an appeal. Nevertheless, this prince of wild birds is one of the super-singers of his race, and if a census were taken as to the favorite song bird of Britain, there is little doubt that the subject of this essay would almost be sure to secure foremost place. Its only serious competitor is the lyric lark. The continuity of utterance, unbounded persistence, mastery of combination, the supreme over-ruling spirit of optimism which is manifest through it all, tend to make the song thrush a prime favorite with all those willing to listen to the star artist included in the orchestra of the wild. Three liquid notes, followed in quick succession by two that are cut rather short, with an extravaganza ingeniously worked in, help to make up the complete solo, though it must be frankly admitted that an individual songster may at any moment go one better than its congeners and supersede them in the measure and melody of its song.

Attempts that have been made to syllabize the calls, cries, and songs of the song thrush have met with little success, partly because of the woeful ignorance that prevails concerning them,

and partly, perhaps, because of the unphonetic disposition of the English tongue. To any, except the long-apprenticed ornithologist, the ring dove cannot possibly be heard to say: "Don't scold so, Stukeey," or "Take two crows home, Taffy," as it is also interpreted, yet, on the other hand, the yellow bunting's simple refrain of "A little bit of bread and no cheese," has long since been immortalized, and almost every schoolboy and girl is acquainted with it. It all depends, this literal translation of the language of birds, upon the actual interpretation placed upon it by the individual listener. No two persons appear to receive a bird's song, call, or cry in the same way, and, in consequence of this, differentiation is difficult to obtain.

As regards the song thrush, several attempts have been made to syllabize its vocal efforts, but of these few have succeeded in making a direct appeal to the rank and file among us. I have myself made a studied effort to set down on paper exactly what I seem to have heard the thrush sing to me. Sometimes he appears to say, "Cheer up here, cheer up here," and I remember one bird I listened to with unfeigned delight last spring whose persistent utterance I could not translate to better advantage than by writing down: "Plain chocolate, plain chocolate!"

Setting Down a Song

I know I have failed ignominiously in regard to this syllabification of the thrush's minstrelsy, but because of this I venture to suggest that Macgillivray's masterpiece is all the more praiseworthy and acceptable. To those unacquainted with this unique description of the song, its inclusion here will be appreciated. Macgillivray writes thus of the song of the thrush:

With glee, with glee, with glee,
Cheer up, cheer up, cheer up, here.
Nothing to harm us, then sing merrily,
Sing to the loved one whose nest is near.

Qui, qui, qui, kween, quip,
Turru, turru, chipiwi,
Too-too, too-too, chuchoo,
Chirri, chirri, choocoo,
Quin, qui, quoo.

Among the attempts to put into words the songs of birds, Heywood, in his epigram, "Of Use" (1887), thus alludes to the remarkable change of note in cuckoo:

In April, the cuckoo can sing her song by note;
In June, of tune she cannot sing a note;
In June, cuckoo, cuckoo, sing still can she do;
At last, kooke, kooke, kooke—six kooke to one cuckoo.

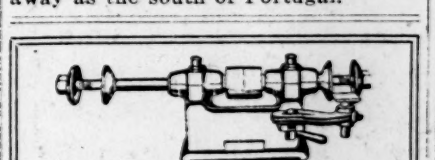
The accuracy of many poets leaves something to be desired, and although a certain license is permissible, Heywood was incorrect in stating that the cuckoo cannot sing a note in June. Otherwise his vivid interpretation of the wandering voice is much to be admired.

Day by day as the spring sunshine gets higher in the heavens, the thrush, or mavis, as it is also called, takes up his position on a leafless tree-branch, and challenges the storm-tossed with all the musical ability at his command. His cousin, the mistle thrush, or storm cock, does the same even earlier in the year, but his song is uttered in a more melancholy strain, a sort of broken melody, wild and weird, just audible to the receptive ear above the din of the storm.

Acquiring Acquaintance

By listening to birds continuously in the same haunt, which is part and parcel of the real joy of outdoor study, one can get to know them intimately and individually. The same rule holds good with bird watching, and in this way one can gain a more accurate idea of the movements of the feathered population whose actions to most people are misinterpreted from the point of view that they are considered ill-regulated and controlled. As a matter of fact, my first-hand studies lead me to the conclusion that birds like the thrush, blackbird, robin, hedge accentor, kingfisher, dipper, and others which rarely, if ever, congregate in flocks, and live more or less, solitary existences, have their own chosen territory when they have reached the adult state.

With young birds, inexperienced and unsettled, it is different. This is proved to us from the fact that a young song thrush, ringed with a numbered aluminum ring when sheltered in a nest in Aberdeen, was discovered three weeks afterward as far away as the south of Portugal.



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INTEREST BEGINS FIRST OF MONTH

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THE MUSIC OF THE
INDIANS

From the New York Telegraph

America was slow to realize the ethnological value of preserving the music of the Indian. This work was delayed so long that many of the tribal songs of the American aborigines have been lost for all time. But in recent years the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington has been endeavoring to make reparation for the neglect. For more than 12 years skilled musicians, working under the direction of the bureau, have been living among the Indians, analyzing and recording their music.

A woman, Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing, Minnesota, was a pioneer in this field of anthropology. She has found her task a difficult one. In the first place, when she became interested in Indian music in 1903, she found little had been written on the subject. Libraries contained discussions of tribal customs and histories of the relations of the Indian with the white man, but little had been written of his music. With such information as she could gain from research she began her personal investigations among Minnesota Indians.

A Specialist's Studies

As her work was on her own initiative and at her own expense, her studies were not extensive, but she gained such a knowledge of the songs of the aborigines that she was asked to lecture on the subject at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. There she studied the music of the Filipinos in the Philippine village, and embodied the results of her investigations in an article printed by the American anthropologist.

The next year she visited the White Earth Indian reservation. She wrote down by hand many of the songs of the Ojibways, and sent them with an analysis to the Bureau of Ethnology. But it was not until 1908 that she was placed on the staff of the bureau. Since then she has lived among the Chippewas of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Sioux of North and South Dakota, the Mandans and Hidatsas at Ft. Berthold, and the Northern Utes of the Uintah and Ouray reservations in Utah.

But the difficulty of obtaining official recognition for her work was a minor one compared with the task of actually recording the music of the red man.

Free Tonal Expression

"It is not easy to talk of Indian songs in the musical terms to which we are accustomed," she says. "The Indian has no scale consciousness, while the basis of our music, the European scale, reduces it to pretty definite mathematics. We have definite rhythmic beats or pulsations, something utterly lacking in Indian music. The intervals between the notes of Indian songs seem to have been chosen by following the path of least resistance. Indian music is a free tonal expression, with no rules, no definite scale and with many fractional tones of less than one half."

Additional trouble was found in the vibrato or wavering tone, considered a mark of musical excellence by the Indians. This is hard to reproduce even on the phonograph, which figures largely in the study of aboriginal music.

"The Indians have no system of notation and no standard of absolute exactness," Miss Densmore says. "The picture of the idea of a song may be drawn on a strip of bark and from this picture another Indian is able to reproduce the song."

Indian music is of two principal kinds—the war songs, victory songs, songs of exploits of warriors, game, dance, and children's songs, sung by professional singers seated at a drum; and the magic songs, originating in dreams and believed to possess magical power when sung by the man to whom they came.

Fresh Fruit
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Jiffy-Jell desserts, rich and fruity, cost but 2 cents per serving.

ENTENTE OF FREE NATIONS PROPOSED

David Jayne Hill Says It Is Possible and Desirable—Paris Constitution, He Asserts, Is Not the Work of Jurists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking before George Washington University, in Memorial Continental Hall, yesterday, on "The Corporate Character of the League of Nations," David Jayne Hill, LL.D., former United States Ambassador to Germany, said: "No one can carefully examine this Constitution of a League of Nations without discerning that it is the work of politicians and not the work of jurists. They have created an organ of power, but not an institution of justice. They have not distinctly recognized any rights, or made any provision for determining them on judicial grounds."

Mr. Hill's address was, in part, as follows:

"It may be said of the proposed Constitution of a League of Nations that it is much more than a mere treaty involving mutual obligations. It is spoken of as a 'covenant,' but it is much more than an assemblage of reciprocal promises. If the league were a mere pledge to do or not to do certain things, it would not require a 'constitution,' which implies the creation of a new entity, something which can perform certain actions by itself; and, beyond all possible contradiction, this league is such an entity, and is endowed with powers of immense consequence which prior to its creation have never had a legalized existence. A 'Super-Government'."

"The League of Nations, as here planned, is not a federation, in which the component states are combined into a new political organism. It is an autonomous corporation, having an existence apart from the states by which it is originally created. The league created by this Constitution is not merely a corporate entity but in effect a super-government."

"The ambiguity of this document, whether called a 'covenant' or a 'Constitution' is generally admitted. It has received from persons supposed to be competent diametrically opposite interpretations. It has been asserted that the league destroys the independence and sovereignty of the component states, and also that it does not in any way affect them. Much turns upon the precise meaning of single words. Such expressions as 'think fit,' 'prescribed by the league,' 'permission of the executive council,' and especially the frequently repeated word 'recommendation,' are the pivotal points upon which the whole structure reposes. What do these expressions really mean? Unless defined and understood beforehand, they will inevitably occasion conflict when the time comes to act upon them."

Foreign Policies Terminated

"We must assume that, while terms of courtesy are employed in this document, the 'recommendations' of the executive council are to be respected; and that no obstacles of the nature of mere expense, inconvenience, or national preference are to be placed in the way of their prompt and effective execution. It should, then, be clearly understood that this virtually terminates the independent foreign policy of the separate members of the league, and places the guidance and control of strictly foreign affairs in the hands of an executive council, in which the United States has but a single voice, while there are eight others that may assent or oppose. If

decisions are to be made by a majority, the American member might be at any time overruled."

"The attitude of this Constitution toward international law is surprising. It nowhere makes reference to it, except briefly in the preamble; and it does not even there commit itself to the support of it or the improvement of it. It speaks of 'understandings of international law,' but it does not admit the authority of international law as an accepted corpus juris to which civilized nations have already agreed."

Non-Members and Neutrals

"By what principles of law does the executive council of this league bring to bear the coercive effect of the covenants upon states that do not belong to the league, citing a state to appear before it even before any violation of international law has been committed? Nominally, no doubt, it does this in the interest of peace; and I shall not deny that this interest may be so great that the effort to settle a dispute should be made, but this right of coercion by a self-constituted body has no justification in law, as international law now exists, nor is there here any means proposed to secure the recognition of such coercion as a legal right."

"The policy of the league appears to be that neutrality is to be abolished. That is the assumption underlying the President's abandonment of the 'freedom of the seas,' and his acceptance of Great Britain's retention of her supremacy at sea, on the ground that when the league comes into being there are to be no neutrals. But who can affirm that there are to be no neutrals? By what right can this league declare that there are no neutrals? And if there are neutrals, what is to become of the existing rights of neutrals under international law? Is neutral territory no longer to be inviolable?"

Entente of Free Nations

"An agreement between nations to arbitrate justiciable differences, not to make war upon one another without cause, and to submit what they believe to be just causes to examination and mediation, would involve no alienation of sovereignty. A combination of all these 'covenants,' if one chooses to call them by this name, would be a durable and effective 'Entente of Free Nations'; that is, a mutual understanding and agreement that certain principles are to be sacredly respected and defended, leaving the decision of the manner of action to the participants, in view of the circumstances that may arise."

"As between the actual co-belligerents of the existing entente, such a covenant is possible and desirable; and the proof of it is that it has freely come into existence, has won the war, and is capable of making peace. There can, therefore, be no doubt regarding its effectiveness. It was conceived in freedom, and it should be perpetuated with honor."

CONVENTION OF UNION WORKERS NOT HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The convention of the Marine Transport Workers International Union, which was planned to open in Chicago yesterday, was not held, as the I. W. W. in the United States could not get in communication with the workers in other countries, said Thomas Whitehead, acting secretary of the I. W. W., to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday evening.

Efforts will be made to get delegates from various foreign countries together later, he said, to outline a program of action.

CHICAGO AND POST OFFICE CONDITIONS

President Wilson May Be Asked by Clerks Union to Take Steps to Help Improve Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—President Wilson may be asked by the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union to take steps toward the betterment of labor conditions in the Chicago Post Office, said Pierce E. Butler, president of the union, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday.

The union has not appealed to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Pierce said, as he had shown such an attitude toward the national postal clerks organization as to lead the Chicago clerks to believe it useless to appeal to him.

The demands, which the Chicago clerks are making is for the elimination of over-time work, by giving the offices an adequate working force, and a scale of wages sufficient to meet present living conditions, said Mr. Pierce.

The present low pay is the cause of an inadequate working force, Mr. Pierce claims, as the men can find employment in other lines at better pay.

The clerks here are planning a campaign to inform the public of conditions instead of resorting to a strike, Mr. Pierce stated.

The clerks in the Chicago Post Office complain that the distributors and most of the trained clerical force have not had an eight-hour day in a long time. One of the criticisms of the men in the postal service is that the policy of the post office has been to bring in temporary extra men for a few hours' work at night and make the regular men work two or three hours more a day.

There are about 3500 clerks employed in the Chicago office and 2500 carriers are employed. The classification of pay originally was from \$600 to \$1200. The temporary schedule, which goes into effect on July 1 for the fiscal year, raises the rate to \$1000 and \$1500.

BAKERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Efforts are being made by G. L. Feick, of the United States Department of Labor, acting as mediator, to bring about a settlement of the strike here of between 1500 and 1600 bread bakers, who went out after their employers had refused to give them an advance of \$2 a week in wages and to eliminate night work. The bakers are willing to work from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m., but the employing bakers want a night force employed from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. The foremen in the bakeries are demanding \$33 a week and the other class of bread makers \$31. The bakery owners state that they have raised the pay of the members of the union three times since the war began and had agreed to keep wages at the war-time schedule. The employees declare that the elimination of night work and not wages is the big question involved.

EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A cooperative plan giving representation to employees, has been adopted by B. Kupperheimer & Co., one of the large

clothing manufacturers in the middle west. The plan is to be put in operation immediately. It provides for the representation of employees by a committee elected by the employees themselves, along the same line that has been adopted by large manufacturing concerns in the middle west in other lines recently, according to a member of the firm.

PLANS FOR A NEW INTERNATIONALE

Work of Socialist Conference in Amsterdam to Be Devoted to Reconstructing Internationale

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The International Socialist Conference opened on Saturday. Mr. Hjalmar Branting of Sweden took the chair, and it was decided to admit the Socialist press. Mr. Anseele of the Belgian Labor Party announced his party's decision to participate in the conference.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, one of the British delegates, has stated that the work of the conference would be devoted to the reconstruction of the internationale, while a statement would be made regarding the character of a League of Nations which would satisfy Socialist aspirations.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The executive committee of the International Socialist Congress at a meeting here yesterday agreed that the question of responsibility for the war should be discussed again at the conference to be held in the next few months at Lucerne, Switzerland. It was only on this condition that the Belgian delegates would attend.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, a British delegate, made a report on the League of Nations covenant as drawn up in Paris. He said that Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on the League of Nations, had told a delegation from the Bernese Socialist Conference that Germany and Russia would be admitted to the league as soon as circumstances permitted.

NEW WAGE SCALE ASKED AT LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Local organized labor is now making an effort to secure an advance in pay for mill operatives. The Central Labor Union, representing all the labor organizations of this city, has appointed a committee to get in touch with each mill agent and press them for an increase in wages. The union accepted the present scale with the understanding that the wage question would be brought up at a later date, when the mills were back upon a peace basis.

Resolutions were passed stating that organized labor urged the mill workers to accept the scale on Feb. 3 with the understanding that the wage question be adjusted on a later date, and that the high cost of living has increased instead of being decreased, so that the present wage of the mill operatives is not adequate to meet present living conditions.

The Central Labor Union instructs its committee to look into the matter and use all its power to secure a substantial increase in pay for the workers who acceded to the request of organized labor on Feb. 3 and returned to work after the 48-hour week with 48 hours' pay was granted.

MILL WORKERS URGED TO RETURN

State Board, in Report on the Lawrence Strike, Proposes a Plan for Adjustment or for Arbitration of Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration yesterday submitted to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, its report on the investigation ordered by him into the Lawrence strike situation. The board recommends that the strikers return to work, and to select shop committees in each mill to confer with the employers; that if no agreement is reached within 15 days of the first meeting, that there be joint submission to arbitration, and that if arbitration is not agreed on either party or both parties, should ask the board to investigate and recommend a fair wage. After reviewing the history of the strike, the report says:

"Evidence tended to show that while a majority of the strikers were not in sympathy with lawless acts of violence, a considerable number was given to rioting and acts of intimidation, assaults and defiance of lawful authority, as appeared by the police records introduced in evidence. This condition, which still persists, was in large measure the result of speeches by some agitators from other cities and the distribution of literature in support of policies subversive of the rights of individuals and of private property and revolutionary in their tendencies, creating terrorism, preventing the resumption of work, disturbing the ordinary business relations of the community and destructive to orderly government."

Points in Dispute

"The question in dispute is the wages involved in six hours of labor not performed. The board has not attempted to ascertain complete evidence or information upon which to base a conclusion relative to a change in wage. No investigation into the merits of this wage dispute can go forward with precision and fairness while the strike continues, nor can there be cooperation between the employers and all their employees when part of the latter are working and part are on strike. Work should be resumed in order that the employees may show the extent of their production, the skill required of them and the conditions under which their labor is performed."

The board recommends that the striking employees return to work without prejudice and the employers receive them back without discrimination except those who have been guilty of violence or whose cases are pending in the courts. As the process of resuming interrupted manufacture requires time, it may not be possible to give employment to all employees at once, but this condition should be made known to the employees by conference and an understanding reached relative to the order in which the employees resume their former positions. After returning to work and normal working conditions are restored the employees in each mill should choose a shop committee to represent them in conference with the employer."

Cooperation Urged

"This committee should confer with the employer and secure his cooperation in an amicable endeavor to adjust any differences. If no agreement is

reached 15 days after the first conference, both parties should jointly agree to submit the dispute to the arbitration of a board selected by them or to the state board pursuant to the statute. If no agreement to arbitrate is entered into and the controversy still persists, either party or both parties should petition the state board for an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining and recommending what is a fair wage for the work as there performed."

"The state board finds that no adequate method exists by which employers and employees can meet in conference for the purpose of discussing and adjusting matters in dispute of general interest to the industry. The creation of a general conference committee composed of employers and employees chosen by the employees in the several mills with authority to agree upon the establishment of general changes would be helpful to the parties in dealing with controversies that may arise in the future. The employers and employees are jointly bound by all rules of fairness to forthwith create and maintain a plan for the settlement of grievances, to the end that the public of Lawrence and the industrial welfare of the State may be reasonably insured against a recurrence of strikes."

I. W. W. PROCLAIM DAY OF IDLENESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If one believes the predictions of the radicals, especially the I. W. W. propagandists, May 1 is going to be a dull day for those members of the great proletariat, if there are any who like to go about their daily business without being interrupted in minding it. For on that day, in obedience to the directions being spread broadcast through I. W. W. propaganda, every toiler must lay down his tools; not a factory, mill or mine must be in operation; hotels, restaurants, theaters, department stores, etc., must be closed. To be explicit, the Workers Defense Union and its affiliated bodies call for a general cessation of work on that day. And they have no doubt that the workers everywhere will respond.

The I. W. W., according to the current number of The Rebel Worker, is "organizing to take control of the world's industry," the organization "cannot be suppressed," and it "will conquer the world." The 1919 May-pole is a scraggly pole up whose spike steps a figure evidently representing every one who is not an I. W. W. is pursuing a bag of money surmounted by a crown; while down below the "One Big Union" is hacking its way straight through the pole. The work of "Rebel 450,622."

May 1, then, is "the international proletarian holiday." The I. W. W. everywhere are preparing to sit back on that day and watch how the world runs along without their help.

TRAINING LABOR FOR PEACE TIME

United States Government Has Prepared a Booklet on This Subject for Free Distribution

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Why American industries should profit by a great lesson which the war taught with respect to the value of industrial training, and maintain such training in peace time, is the subject of a bulletin entitled "Training Labor for Peace Time," which has been prepared for free distribution by the United States Training Service, C. T. Clayton, director.

Today the great majority of workers in the United States are at tasks for which they have never been systematically trained. It is estimated that 7,000,000 out of the 10,000,000 industrial workers are so handicapped.

A training department such as the training service experts assist manufacturers in establishing is not only destined to start new employees right, but it is intended as a permanent feature in the plant for the benefit of all. The systematic up-grading of workers is the big function of the training department. A worker having recourse to such training can greatly broaden his skill and increase his earning power.

In the concluding discussion of the pamphlet there is this paragraph: "There is still another consideration that should prompt manufacturers to install systematic training as one of the instrumentalities of their factories. If wage levels are to be maintained while the cost of living is lowered, and if foreign markets are to be opened to American manufacturers, it can only be by raising the national average output. That, in turn, can be accomplished only by increasing the production of the individual through intelligent, widespread industrial training of the workers."

METAL INDUSTRY WILL NOT STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Laboring men, generally speaking, are now realizing the benefit of submitting disputes to arbitration rather than striking, said Charles H. Moyer, international president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, on a visit to Salt Lake City. He said that the strike crisis in the metal industry was now passed.

Mr. Moyer predicted that following the Peace Conference there would be a general adjustment of labor conditions throughout the United States. He said that the opening of the market for American mineral products in foreign countries and improved financial conditions would be the chief factors in a peaceful settlement.

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HOURS OF LABOR AND PRODUCTION

Important Phase of Labor Situation in United States Touched On by W. B. Wilson Before Boston Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—One phase in particular of the very important labor situation in the United States was touched upon recently by William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, in speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It involves the question of hours of labor, especially so far as it affects production—the increasing volume of which he placed in corresponding ratio to the higher standards of living enjoyed by American workmen. While he did not attempt in any way to discuss the number of hours of labor best adapted for all concerned, he did emphasize the necessity for volume production to maintain prosperity. Nor does what he said conflict in any way with the advocates of the shorter work day, who present figures to show that even more output is accomplished with the shorter work day, but it is felt by many that there must be a limit to the minimum as well as to the maximum number of hours a man ought to devote to labor to retain the economic balance.

Aims of I. W. W. Movement

Secretary Wilson reviewed the aims of the I. W. W. movement and said, regarding the United States Government's investigation:

"And what was the philosophy that we found? First, the propagandists laid as the foundation of their theory that every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces. To my method of thought, it is a truism to say that every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces. The difficulty with it, however, is that human intelligence has not as yet devised a method by which you can compute the value to society of the labor that is contributed by any man, and until human intelligence has devised a method by which you can compute the value of the mental and physical labor of mankind, it is futile to assert that every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces."

"We have endeavored, in years gone by, in the contentions we have been engaged in industrial enterprise, to solve that question on the basis of competition—competition multiplied on one side by the organization of capital and on the other side by the organization of labor."

"But having laid that foundation for their philosophy—and a very sound foundation this—they proceeded to step farther and they say that all property is valuable only so far as profits can be secured from the property—that if you can destroy the profits that result from the use of the property the owner will no longer desire to retain it, and the thing for the workers to do, therefore, is to destroy the profits from the property—to shirk, to soldier—anything that will reduce the production per individual and increase the cost; and the allegation is made that if this course is pursued by the workers, the profits will be eliminated so far as the owner of the property is concerned, and with the profits eliminated and the property no longer valuable, the workers can take the property over, operate it themselves collectively, and secure the full social value of their labor."

Fail to Consider Situation

"The people who are advancing these theories fail to take into consideration our public school system, our facilities for acquiring information and knowledge, the method of thought of the average American. They fail to realize that the vast majority of the workers of our country have at least a smattering knowledge of industrial history, and all we had to do to upset that kind of preaching was to call attention to the historical fact that prior to the introduction of the modern factory system, prior to the rebirth of the inventive genius of man, when everything that was produced was produced by hand, there was a smaller amount of production per individual per day, per week, per year, than could possibly result from any system of shirking they could introduce, yet in those old days there were still profits for the employers and value in the property. What did result was a very much lower standard of living for the wage-workers; and if these people succeeded in crowding their theories into effect, if it had been possible for them to do it, instead of destroying the value of the property and the profits of the employer, it would have resulted in reducing the standard of living of the wage workers of our country."

"The employer and the employee have a mutual interest—not an identical interest; mark the distinction—the employer and the employee have a mutual interest in securing the largest possible production with a given amount of labor, having due regard to the health, the safety, the opportunities for rest, recreation, and improvement of the workers. Those being safeguarded, then the larger production the better it is for all of us. If there is nothing produced there will be nothing to divide. If there is a large amount produced, there will be a large amount to divide."

Divergent Views Exist

"And yet we find very divergent views existing amongst employers and amongst workmen on that very question. We find amongst employers the theory set forth that their property is their own, that they have a right to run their business as it suits themselves, without interference from any source. Now that may have been true in the days of Adam, when there was only one man on earth, but when

the second man came the second man had equal rights with the first, and as they grew in numbers each of the additional men had equal rights with those who had preceded them."

"We in the United States have the highest standard of living amongst wage-workers that exists anywhere, and there is a specific reason for that higher standard. The reason for it is that the American wage-worker produces more than is produced by any other wage-worker, notwithstanding the much-lauded efficiency of the German worker as we heard it before the war, and so he is in a position to insist upon a higher wage rate because he produces more."

"But there is not the incentive existing to produce still more that ought to exist, because there is a feeling that if he does produce more, instead of a share of it coming back to him by way of increased wages, it will only add to the greater profits of the employer. The sentiment very generally exists that the organized workers of the United States endeavor to reduce the amount of production and that they create a common level for all classes of employees; that they don't recognize skill, they don't recognize efficiency, that they don't recognize superior intelligence in industry, and that consequently, making a uniform condition for all classes of workers, there is no incentive for the ordinary wage-worker or the brilliant wage-worker to excel himself in production. That is very commonly accepted amongst employers in the United States; both those who deal with organized labor and those who do not deal with organized labor have that kind of an impression. Yet it is a fallacy. The modern factory system lends itself to that condition of affairs."

Deals With Individuals

"The greatest industrial corporation in the United States, the United States Steel Corporation, does not deal with organized labor. In every branch of its activities it deals solely with the individual workman, under conditions which the management itself works out and imposes; and yet in the United States Steel Corporation's plant there is a uniform wage rate made to apply to the different classes of labor, from common labor on through to the highest skilled labor. I know something about shoveling. I have handled a shovel a great deal myself, and I have shoveled sand as well as other material, and I know that men of the same physical energy and the same seeming intelligence have wide variations in their capacity to shovel sand, simple as the operation may seem. Yet the same rate of pay is imposed by the big corporation, after it has worked it out, on all of the men who are engaged in shoveling sand."

"Why? There are a number of reasons, due to the factory system. The factory system is made possible by the organization of large corporations. Large corporations mean that the individual owners, the stockholders, are not upon the ground. Those who are ultimately affected by profit and loss are not the ones who are handling the property. It is handled by managers, some of whom have an interest and others no interest in the property whatever. And then the foremen are men who usually have no interest in the corporation other than their job and their opportunities for promotion. If the owner of the property, the man affected by profit and loss, was on the ground dealing with the efficiency of the different in-

dividuals, he might discriminate and pay the man who could use a shovel two or three times better than somebody else, more wages for doing it, but when he delegates that to another party who has no interest in the profit and loss, the personal element steps into it, and it has been found in practice that it is very frequent that friendship and affection for the individual have as much to do with the higher wages as the efficiency of the individual."

Leads to Dissatisfaction

"Then again, when men are employed in the mass, if the management does undertake to discriminate and pay one man a higher rate than he pays another man, it leads to dissatisfaction. If he selects one individual whom he considers to be more efficient than the others out of 10 or 12 or 50 or 100 who are doing similar work, and pays that man whom he considers more efficient a higher wage rate than he pays the others, immediately he has nine or 11 or 49 or 99 dissatisfied workmen for the one satisfied efficient workman that he has, and so the employer, as a means of his own protection, is the one who, under our factory system, establishes the flat rate, and all the workers have endeavored to do in that direction has been to establish a minimum rate for their own protection, for the protection of the skilled workman."

"The worker has said, 'The power to hire and fire is in the hands of the owner of the plant or his representative. If the man who does the hiring comes to the conclusion that a person that he is employing is competent to do a certain kind of work and employ him to do that kind of work, which is evidence of his judgment that he is competent to do it, then the least that shall be paid to that competent man is this minimum wage rate.' The employer is at liberty to pay a higher wage rate than this minimum established by the workers, but he usually fails to do it because if he does pay the higher wage rate it leads to unrest in his establishment, and as a means of protection against this unrest he himself makes the uniform wage rate."

COAL MINERS WANT CONTRACTS DIVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Mine workers' officials must be given any information they desire regarding the tonnage of coal contracts let by individual railroads in the Pittsburgh district. This is the ruling of Walker D. Hines, Director-General of the Railroad Administration.

The ruling was in response to a complaint of the local officers of the miners that H. M. Merritt, fuel buyer for the Pennsylvania lines west, had refused to give them information they sought as to fuel consumption. The information is being collected by the miners' leaders with the purpose of forcing the administration to divide coal contracts equally among all the mines, to the end that all miners may be given an equal amount of work. It is asserted that at present the railroads are pursuing a policy of letting contracts only to the mines which operate at a low cost and which can sell coal at a low figure.

STATE OFFICIALS JOIN LABOR UNION

Following Decree of French Chamber, Officials Affiliate With Confederation of Labor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Confédération Générale du Travail can congratulate itself on having recently acquired a new recruit whose adhesion to the Syndicalist movement has provoked deep perturbation and astonishment in France, viz: the Federation of State Officials. Certain persons were even so deeply troubled by this decision of the much ridiculed and criticized "Monsieur Lebureau" (the popular French nickname for state officials of all kinds), that they immediately formed the rash conclusion that the mild "Monsieur Lebureau" had become a rabid revolutionary and was going on strike! Now if the several hundred thousand state officials of France decided to strike this would simply mean the complete suspension of the social and economic life of the country, and it is easy to see what widespread consequences such an act of this kind would have, not only in France but throughout the world.

The secretary of the Federation of State Officials is Mr. Oualid, who is also President of the Union of Professional Associations of the Civil Personnel of Central Administrations, and who has been delegated by these associations to represent them at the Federation of State Officials.

No Revolutionary Tendency

Mr. Oualid energetically refutes the idea of any revolutionary tendency in the above-mentioned federation. In affiliating itself to the Confédération Générale du Travail, he says, it has merely taken advantage of the recent decree passed by the Chamber of Deputies, which authorizes officials to join unions, thus assimilating them to salaried workmen, and recognizing their professional interests. Mr. Oualid, moreover, sees in this decision of the Chamber, the avowal that state officials are united to the State not only "by a contract of public right sui generis, but by a working contract."

However, Mr. Oualid, in the name of all his colleagues, declares that it should not be deduced that the state officials of France are going on strike just because they have officially adhered to the Confédération Générale du Travail; on the contrary, by the step they have just taken these are striving, rather, to constitute an organism which will successfully solve the conflicts which might possibly arise between the State and its officials, viz.: between employer and employee, and thus continue that policy of conciliation pursued during the whole war by the French Government in its relations with the laboring classes.

It is also to be presumed that the state officials of France are far too conscious of the responsibilities which rest upon them and of the importance of their social rôle, to take a decision which would suspend the whole life of the country at a moment when intensive work and production in all domains alone will allow it to recuperate from its tremendous losses. Nevertheless, the state officials, headed by Mr. Oualid, and backed by the

Confédération Générale du Travail, are resolved firmly to uphold their claims.

Most Poorly Paid

They are the most poorly paid in the whole of Europe and whereas, in England, the head of a department earns from 25,000 francs a year, in France he can never hope to reach a salary exceeding 12,000 francs! The Federation of Functionaries of France, therefore, demands that salaries up to 6000 francs a year shall be doubled, and that above this figure the increase shall gradually lessen. If these demands should be accepted typists earning 2800 to 3600 francs a year, would earn from 3600 to 7200 francs; officials earning from 2000 to 6000 francs a year would receive from 5000 to 11,000 francs, whilst those whose salaries vary between 8000 and 12,000 francs a year would reach 14,000 to 18,000 francs. Heads of departments would receive 25,000 instead of 20,000 francs a year, and general directors would have a salary of 25,000 to 30,000 francs a year.

These demands give promise of new and animated debates in the Chamber of Deputies. It is, however, to be presumed that the government will take all necessary measures to satisfy the claims of its officials, for otherwise, as Mr. Oualid declares, public offices will be abandoned and it will be impossible to recruit the personnel necessary for their satisfactory working.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED DONATION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—Official information is available showing how doubtful claims to the out-of-work donation are dealt with.

For the large majority of claims payment is authorized immediately by the local officers of the Ministry of Labor. If, however, there is any doubt whether the prescribed conditions are satisfied, the case is referred to the appeals officer of the Court of Referees with a view to its consideration by a court. If the officer considers that the claim is clearly admissible he may, acting under the directions of the chairman of the court, authorize payment. On the average, since the commencement of the donation scheme, the appeals officer has admitted in this way about 14 per cent of the claims referred to him. If, however, the case presents some doubt, the claim is submitted for consideration to a court of referees, consisting of an impartial chairman and two assessors. The chairman is appointed by the Minister of Labor and invariably possesses legal qualifications or some degree of judicial experience. The assessors are drawn from employers' and workers' panels.

There are at present 92 courts in existence and 263 chairmen and deputy chairmen have been appointed. For the panels, over 6000 members in all have been appointed.

The claimant has a right to attend the hearing of his case and may be represented by a solicitor, trade union official, or other representative not being counsel. If the chairman con-

siders that the claimant's evidence is necessary for a proper determination of the case, traveling and subsistence expenses are allowed, but no expenses are allowed to representatives.

Of the cases heard by the courts the proportion disallowed is approximately 65 per cent. The following table shows the proportions of the various grounds of disallowances:

	Per Cent
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	28.5
Dismissal for unsatisfactory conduct	10.3
Refusal to accept suitable employment	47.3
Trade dispute	12.2
Other grounds	1.6

After consideration of a claim by a court of referees, there may be an appeal to the umpire, who is an officer appointed by the Crown, and is independent of the Ministry of Labor. Up to Feb. 27 the number of cases that had been referred to the umpire was 1230.

DAYLIGHT LAW REPEAL IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MCGREGOR, Iowa.—Iowa farmers will petition Congress as soon as it reconvenes to repeal the daylight-saving law. The movement is attracting wide attention, and farmers seem almost unanimous in favor of a speedy return to the old time. The repeal is asked for on the ground that "it does not save daylight, but is a detriment to the best interests of farming." "Why is it a detriment?" one of the Iowa farmers was asked. "Because it takes away the best working hour of the day on the farms, that between five and six in the afternoon," he answered. "Hired help quits at 5 p. m. instead of 6 p. m., and anybody who has farmed knows that is the choicest time of the day. As for giving an extra hour in the morning, there is nothing to it. You can't work in the fields any earlier than farmers always have, because it is too wet."

VOTE ON LIQUOR ISSUE REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana.—An effort of brewery workers to place the recent convention of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor on record as demanding of President Wilson and Congress that the war-time prohibition law, to become effective on July 1, be not enforced, was defeated when the chairman, Thomas J. Greer of Shreveport, Louisiana, president of the federation, ruled a resolution to this effect out of the convention. The vote demanded a record vote, which resulted 90 to 78 in favor of sustaining the chair.

TWO-PLATOON PLAN ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The two-platoon system will be inaugurated in the Salt Lake City fire department beginning July 1. Under the new system the firemen will be divided into two shifts of 12 hours, instead of being on duty for 22 hours as at present.

ORIENTAL LABOR INFLUX UNLIKELY

United States Labor Department Officials Say Contrary Cannot Be True Unless the Present Restrictive Laws Be Repealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An influx of oriental labor, as predicted by Abraham Bowers, immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in an address before the Illinois State Americanization Committee in Chicago recently, cannot take place, it is stated at the Department of Labor, unless Congress should repeal present restrictive laws.

Mr. Bowers based his opinion upon the supposed shortage of labor in Europe following the exhaustion of war. He said that not only will immigration from Europe be small, but that European labor in this country is fast becoming skilled labor. Therefore, he thinks, China and Japan are to be the main sources of common labor in the future. The demand for labor will be so strong, he asserted, that racial prejudice, literacy tests and other obstacles will be overridden.

Inquiries at the Department of Labor revealed a variety of opinions as to the quantity of European immigration to expect after peace is concluded, but none of those interviewed believed Congress would let down the bars to any large influx of oriental labor. There will be a keen demand for common labor unquestionably, it is thought, due to the stoppage of immigration during the war and because this country is believed to be entering an era of great prosperity. It is pure speculation, however, it was declared, which countries will or will not meet this demand, except in connection with those from which the law specifically prohibits immigration.

Unless the governments of the European countries engaged in the war forbid emigration to conserve their own labor supply, the high wages now prevailing in the United States, it is thought by one official, will attract European labor. If prosperity develops, as many industrial leaders predict, the deficit of 5,000,000 workers caused by the war, as estimated by this official, will create a demand for labor at wages which, it is believed, other countries will not match. Thus if the European laborer is free to come, the attraction will be strong.

More stringent restrictions even on European immigration have been proposed by officials of the immigration bureau of the Department of Labor as an after-the-war policy. The Secretary of Labor has not committed himself upon this proposal and the action which Congress may be expected to take at the next session will be influenced, it is said, by the industrial conditions then existing in this country.



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WAR MUNITIONS FOR EMERGENCY

United States Retaining Facilities of Production Capable of Quick Expansion—Distribution Among the Armies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under plans worked out by the chief of ordnance of the United States Army and approved by the Secretary of War, enough of the facilities provided during the war for manufacturing artillery materiel will be retained for quick expansion in any future emergency. The original cost of these facilities was \$130,000,000, it was stated by Benedict Crowell, acting Secretary of War.

To obviate the delay of getting into production from lack of knowledge of the best methods of production and to provide skilled workmen to be transferred in case of necessity to other plants, there will be built up at the arsenals small production units for each type and caliber of materiel.

Waterbury Arsenal will be employed as the developing center for the gun industry; Rock Island Arsenal for mobile gun carriages and recuperators; Watertown Arsenal, for gun forgings, heavy siege and railway and seacoast carriages and recuperators.

Old Hickory Arsenal, near Nashville, Tennessee, will be held as a standby arsenal for the manufacture of smokeless powder. It will not be operated in time of peace, but will be maintained in a condition for operation when needed, and will be properly guarded against fire and theft. This plant has a capacity of 900,000 pounds of smokeless powder a day.

Amstel Arsenal in New Jersey, between Atlantic City and Philadelphia, will be held in standby condition for the loading of high explosives into shell and other containers.

Tullytown Arsenal, near Trenton, New Jersey, will be held in standby condition for loading of smokeless powder into propelling charges.

For the manufacture of small arms ammunition, the present policy is to set up at Frankford Arsenal equipment sufficient for the manufacture of 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition of all types a day of eight hours.

In addition there will be placed in storage a considerable quantity of additional special machinery and equipment necessary for the production of ammunition of all types in case of necessity.

By utilizing the buildings heretofore used at Frankford Arsenal for the manufacture of complete rounds of ammunition and by the erection of additional fabricated and government-owned buildings at that place, a plant will be installed for the manufacture in relatively small quantities of all metal components for artillery ammunition from 1-pounder to 240-millimeter, inclusive.

One of the best and largest shell plants located in Chicago has been selected for the storage of large quantities of government-owned machinery suitable for the production of artillery ammunition. The equipment stored in this plant will be capable of manufacturing approximately 50 per cent of the daily requirements of the ammunition army in the field at the date the armistice was signed.

PLANS FOR DRY DOCK IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Harry J. Crowe, of Newfoundland, in an address to a gathering of citizens here relative to a commercial and political union between Canada and the British West Indies, stated that the Canadian Premier was willing to receive a deputation from the islands to discuss the matter. The idea of a confederation with Canada is receiving favorable consideration here and a committee has been formed to deal with the proposition.

In order to attract vessels on their way to and from the Panama Canal, the Jamaican Government is considering a plan for improving harbor facilities here. It is proposed to establish a dry dock, build an up-to-date coaling station and make Kingston a free port of call. An expert is being sent from England to assist the government in these projects.

SOUTHERN VETERANS INDICATE DISSENT

GREENVILLE, South Carolina—After a conference here between Col. Holmes B. Springs and Maj. W. D. Workman, former officers in the "Old Hickory" division, a telegram has been sent to Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt informing him that unless former Confederate soldiers are accepted as members of the American Legion, South Carolina veterans of the world war probably will not want membership. The suggestion that Union veterans be admitted to the legion, while Confederates would be excluded, they said, is a slight on the south.

NATIONAL CAUCUS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Plans are practically complete for the national caucus of the American Legion, an organization to be made up of all Americans who fought in the recent war, to be held here May 8, 9, 10. It is anticipated that 1200 delegates will be sent to the meeting. A national convention of the organization will be held in November, according to present plans.

Mayor Kiel will welcome the delegates, who will be addressed by Sena-

tor Selden P. Spencer, F. D. Gardner, Governor of Missouri, and by Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clarke, Missouri Adjutant-General. A tentative constitution will be adopted by the caucus and an executive committee named to act with a similar committee named at the Paris caucus of United States soldiers. The joint committees will make the plans for the November meeting and fix the status of delegates. In each state the method of selecting the delegates has been left to state committees.

It has been made clear that the legion is to be non-political and non-partisan, and that the plans contemplate making it an enlisted man's organization. The idea of the legion was conceived at a gathering of American officers in France in February of this year, when 20 National Guard officers and commissioned reservists constituted themselves a temporary committee to act until two caucuses, one in France and the other in St. Louis, could be convened as an executive committee named, Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr.; Lt. Col. Bennett Clark, son of Speaker Champ Clark, and Lt. Col. Eric F. Wood were named as the Paris committee. It was sought in naming Roosevelt and Clark to emphasize the non-political side of the association.

ALBANIAN SOCIETY ACTION PROTESTED

Pan-Epirotic Union Says Demands Are Based on "Deliberately Misrepresented Facts"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protesting the action of the Albanian Society of Boston, which claims that 52 Albanian orthodox churches in America demand the union of northern Epirus with Albania, the Pan-Epirotic Union of Boston has sent to the Epirotic delegation in Paris, for transmission to President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau, a cablegram which declares that the Albanian Society has "deliberately misrepresented facts."

The 45 branches of the Pan-Epirotic Union in America, representing 30,000 northern Epirotes, says the cablegram, "read with indignation the deliberate misrepresentation of the Albanian Society of Boston, which claims that 52 Albanian orthodox churches in America demand the union of northern Epirus with Albania. There are only five Albanian orthodox churches in America."

"Official United States census places total Albanian speaking population in America at 2365 in 1910. The Bureau of Immigration informs that Albanian immigration has not increased more than three times since 1910. The majority of Albanians in America are Moslems, coming from the north of districts claimed by Epirotes as belonging to Greece."

"The Albanian Society deliberately misrepresents facts to the delegates at Paris. At Central Falls (Rhode Island) there are only 20 Moslem Albanians, not one Christian. Yet the Albanian Society counts one Christian Albanian church there. You have received cables from mayors of cities telling the exact number of Albanians and northern Epirotes. Why don't the American delegates consult the State Department and find out from the censorship and immigration department the whole truth?"

"Moslem Albanians are made to sign Christian names to deceive delegates at Paris. More than nine-tenths of the Christians from northern Epirus in America can accept no other solution but union of entire northern Epirus with Greece. Mr. Venizelos is very correct."

Greek Schools Closing

Northern Epirus Move Said to Be Act of Residents

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Greek schools in Argirocastro, northern Epirus, have been closed by direct action of the residents of that district, and not by the Italians, according to advices from the Albanian Government received by C. A. Chetkrez, Albanian delegate to the United States. Mr. Chetkrez made this statement in commenting upon a press dispatch from Saloniki on April 25 which attributed to a Greek newspaper of that city a story that the Italian Government had closed the schools and had sent 100 Italian school teachers to the district.

"The Greek schools," said Mr. Chetkrez, "whose existence among the Christian Albanians of that region was due to the fact that the Albanian schools were strictly prohibited by the former alien administrations, Turkish and Greek, have been closed by direct action of the populations, which no longer needed alien Greek schools once the Albanian schools were allowed to open under Italian occupation. The same also has happened at Koritza, which is occupied by French troops."

"Moreover, the region of Argirocastro is now in the hands of the local militia and not of the Italian troops, which were withdrawn long ago. The local troops truly represent the sentiments of the population, which is exclusively Albanian."

DELAWARE LAND FOR SOLDIERS' USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WILMINGTON, Delaware—Reclamation of a large tract of land in Sussex County, Delaware, is said by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to be a project well worthy of consideration by the federal government. He stated that a survey would probably be made soon, with a view to determining the advisability of draining the land and placing returning soldiers on it. The acreage is said to be above 100,000.

BREWERS ARE NOT WANTED IN CHINA

Proposed Transplanting of United States Beer Industry to the Orient Meets With Opposition in Various Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—When the news reached China that brewers, driven from the United States, planned to establish the brewing industry in China on a large scale, the office of Paul S. Reinsch, United States Minister to China, was flooded with telegrams from foreign and native leaders of thought in all parts of China, asking his best efforts to prevent the consummation of the plan. "We are speaking of the proposal to transplant the brewing industry from the United States to China," Dr. Ping said that when the news was first received in China there was a great outcry among those who understood the significance of the idea. "We were just emerging from a fight against opium, having burned \$30,000,000 worth of the drug at Shanghai last February, and we did not relish the idea of taking on another contest of a similar nature. In fact, we are not entirely through with the old one, for we are now engaged in an attempt to do away with the native opium and to prohibit the importation of morphine from Japan."

"The American communities in China were particularly disturbed at the report of the brewers' plans, for they felt that such a step would greatly detract from the influence and standing of the United States in China. Up to the present time the United States has a good record in China. It has brought nothing but good to our people, and it was felt that if the United States should now break that record by transplanting to the Chinese people an evil industry, it itself could not tolerate it, it would be unfortunate indeed."

"China has not, up to the present time, suffered much from strong drink, and although beer is a relatively mild liquor, we feel that, considering the density of the population and the poverty of many of the people, the establishment of the beer industry on an extensive scale would have a disastrous effect on the Chinese race."

Dr. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, sails for China on May 10 in order to see what may be done in China to prevent the consummation of the proposed undertaking.

SEVEN STEAMERS ARRIVE WITH TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York—Seven steamers carrying 15,933 troops arrived yesterday from France. The cruiser Pueblo brought 1799 troops from Brest. The units of the twenty-eighth of the Minnesota were the first of the "Iron Division" to arrive home. The Pennsylvania one hundred and eleven lost about 60 per cent of its men. The regimental colors were decorated seven times. The Texan brought 2181 troops from Bordeaux.

deaux. The one hundred and fifty-fourth infantry brigade of the seventy-seventh division arrived from Brest on the America. A number of men on board were members of the "lost battalion," and several wore decorations as souvenirs of the famous fight. Forty-five marines, including Private John J. Kelly, wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor, were on La Lorraine. Kelly won his decoration Oct. 3, in the Argonne for dashing through the American barrage and charging a German machine gun nest single handed, killing two of the crew and bringing eight back as prisoners.

NEW COMMANDER IN CANAL ZONE

Maj.-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy Relieves Brig.-Gen. Richard M. Blatchford in Panama

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy has been detailed to command the Panama Canal Department, relieving Brig.-Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, who will be assigned to duty at a western camp.

Brigadier-General Blatchford has pursued a very determined course as military commander in control of United States forces in the Canal Zone in preventing them from coming under the influence of vicious resorts in the cities of Panama and Colon at the termini of the Panama Canal. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the Canal Zone came to an end by act of the Canal Zone Commission seven years ago. Soldiers and sailors, however, could get alcoholic drinks in Panama and Colon until forbidden by order of Brigadier-General Blatchford to enter these cities during the existence there of rum rule and other evils, which was strictly enforced.

In December last, President Wilson restored the civil regime in the Canal Zone, returning the military, naval and civil governments to their respective functions, as existing before the Canal Zone was put under control of the military authorities. As soon as this was done, the admiral in charge of the naval forces issued an order permitting sailors to enter Panama and Colon. But Brigadier-General Blatchford has remained firm in his refusal to allow the military to circulate in these cities under existing conditions, to which he has taken strong exception.

MISSING LINK IN CANAL TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The missing link in the Intercoastal Canal system running from New Orleans to the Sabine River of Texas, is to be completed with the \$100,000 carried for this purpose in the last rivers and harbors bill. This was decided at a conference here between Mayor Martin Behrman, Col. F. J. Dent, United States Engineering Corps in charge of this district, and Leon Locke, representing the Interstate Inland Waterways League.

It was decided to spend the money on the development of the channel of Bayou Black, from Bayou Terrebonne to Bayou Boeuf, connecting Houma and Morgan City, Louisiana. The Intercoastal Canal is now virtually complete, through the use of Harvey & Co. canals and various bayous, from New Orleans to Houma, while the channel is also in good shape from Morgan City to the Sabine River of Texas, leaving only the 29 or 25 miles of Bayou Black to be improved. It will be given a surface width of 50 feet and a mean depth of nine feet.

NEW PROPOSAL FOR STEEL CONFERENCES

Director-General of Railroads Now Offers to Meet With Manufacturers in an Effort to Stabilize Rail Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Those members of the Industrial Board who are in Washington have transmitted to George N. Peek, chairman of the board, who will address the convention of the Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis, Missouri, this afternoon, the offer made yesterday by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, to confer directly with the steel producers upon the question of stabilized prices.

In a statement made by Mr. Hines in Denver, Colorado, which has been reported to the board here, he said that the attitude of the board, as revealed in a conference with representatives of the Railroad Administration last Thursday, practically closed the door to further discussion at that meeting, and inferentially in the future, so far as the board and the Railroad Administration are concerned. The conference last week was held at the request of President Wilson.

Mr. Peek proposed, after this second failure to agree, that the Railroad Administration confer with the steel producers. What to expect from such a meeting is problematical, but Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address to the stockholders on April 21, stated price schedules would be revised if any competent person could show that the prices agreed upon with the Industrial Board were too high.

Mr. Hines' View

Director-General Willing to Seek Common Sense Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Denver News Office

DENVER, Colorado—On April 26, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, telegraphed Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, proposing that representatives of the Railroad Administration confer anew with the Industrial Board relative to steel prices, because they were engaged in a common service and sought a mutual end. The Director-General yesterday called attention to the fact that on April 24, Judge Robert S. Lovett and Henry Walters, as repre-

sentatives of the Railroad Administration, had met with the Industrial Board for the purpose of reaching common ground, in a practical sense, regardless of former conceptions, on either side, and had been prepared to offer a compromise looking to an agreement as to prices, but that the board declined at the meeting to act except according to its original conceptions, which, in the opinion of the Director-General, were erroneous, and that this attitude of the board practically closed the door to further discussion at that meeting.

The Director-General, in view of the renewed proposals for conference, indicated a willingness to accept the offer made by the Industrial Board in a telegram sent by Chairman Peek on April 26, to bring together representatives of the Railroad Administration and the steel producers.

DEPARTURE OF MR. PAGE CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received confirmation of the reported departure of Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Italy, from Rome for Paris. It is not known whether the Ambassador is now taking a leave of absence which he requested several weeks ago, or was summoned to Paris by President Wilson.

It was stated authoritatively that Mr. Page has not resigned. His resignation, however, would not be surprising, it was learned, as his friends expected him to leave the diplomatic service two years ago, just before the time the United States entered the war.

TIME EXTENDED FOR RECEIVING FREIGHT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The transportation committee of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce announces that the Boston terminals have been ordered to keep all receiving stations open until 5 o'clock, on every week day, and to accept freight for all destinations until that time. The same ruling applies to receiving stations throughout the State, according to the regular closing time of freight houses in the respective cities and towns. This is considered a decided victory for the Massachusetts chamber, which has maintained that service to the shippers is the paramount consideration and that early closing of receiving stations has been an unjustifiable economy on the part of the railroads.

RADICALISM IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Teaching of Bolshevism to Pupils Must Cease, Says New York City Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The question whether public school teachers can discuss bolshevism and other radical subjects in their classes has come up more than once in New York City. At a recent meeting of the Public Education Association, Dr. John L. Tildesley, associate superintendent, said that a teacher might think what he pleased, but since "as a man thinketh, so is he," every teacher would inevitably teach what he was; therefore the thing to do was to get teachers who would make of the boys and girls under their charge, the kind of citizens this country wanted them to be, and teachers not in sympathy with these ideals could always resign.


Referring to the charge that the New York City Board of Education was the most autocratic in the country, Dr. Tildesley admitted that autocracy in the system existed in a small way, but said that it could be overcome by teachers who worked for the good of their pupils instead of thinking only of their own grievances. He added that boards of education reflected the intelligence of the people who elected them, and doubtless New York's board was as good as the city deserved.

Zachariah Chafee, professor of law at Harvard, asked what harm it would do the schoolchildren to hear a few advanced theories from their teachers, since there were so many other agencies, parents included, to refute misstatements.

Dr. George Drayton Strayer, president of the National Education Association, opposed the recommendation of Dr. Linnville that the teachers and their elected officers control the school, being directly responsible to the public only. He also opposed freedom of discussion among pupils of high school age.

AIR TEST SUCCESSFUL

NEW YORK, New York—Another successful flight was made yesterday at the Rockaway Beach naval air station by the navy's trans-Atlantic flyer NC-3. The seaplane circled over the bay for an hour and a quarter at a height of 800 feet. Fog prevented certain tests planned by her skipper, Commander John J. Towers, but several pilots successfully changed control while the plane was in the air.



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MOROCCAN DEBATE IN SPANISH CORTES

Subject Is Introduced on Budget,
a Deputy Declaring That It
Had Not Been Debated Fully
in the Chamber Since 1914

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The debate in the situation in Morocco and the difficult international problems arising from it first took a serious and important turn in the Spanish Chamber when Mr. Rodes, the Catalan deputy, brought up the question on the budget, declaring as he did so that the problem of Morocco had not been fully discussed in the Cortes since 1914. The result of that debate, which arose on an amendment to the King's message five years ago, he said, was the condemnation of Spanish protectorate policy in Morocco and recognition of the fact that Morocco was a highly important factor in regard to Mediterranean equilibrium. Then the war occurred, and since then Morocco had only been discussed in a fragmentary sort of way. In February, 1917, he submitted a proposal that Spanish policy in Morocco might be discussed in detail in the Chamber, and the Count de Romanones, as Premier, recognized that the moment was opportune, but postponed the debate and a few days later closed the Cortes.

Spanish Moroccan Policy

Mr. Rodes then entered upon the subject. He said that although it might not have been discussed during all that long period, nevertheless Spain had possessed a policy in Morocco. Of that he was going to speak, not in the way of a discharge of responsibilities but in order that Spain might know her international position. The policy followed since 1914 was the same as that which they were all condemning now; it was a purely military policy. But something even worse had been done, in that all Spanish prestige and authority had been handed over to Raisuli, the former brigand. Raisuli was the man who was charged to develop Spanish policy in Morocco, the covenant for public tranquility in the Spanish zone.

When General Marina was High Commissioner, a difference of opinion arose between him and the commandant-general of Larache upon the question of the policy that ought to be pursued in regard to this Raisuli. The solution, which was that to which both of them were committed, was characterized by Le Journal des Débats of Paris as eminently just. By that solution nothing was accomplished. The Liberals came to power, and far from correcting the mistake that had been made, the emoluments of Raisuli were increased. From that time nothing had been done without him in Morocco. General Jordana went to Fondak, but he did not go alone; he was accompanied by Raisuli. Since May, 1916, Raisuli had occupied that position. He was the chief figure in the military operations against the Anzerines who were threatening the road from Ceuta to Tetuan. Nothing had been done without him.

Raisuli the Incredible

In Spain everything about Raisuli ought to be known, and it was not known. On Raisuli in a large measure depended the international relation of Spain, since on his influence depended his domination over the Kabyles in the Spanish zone. There was a portrait of Raisuli which had been prepared by a master hand; it was that which was contained in the official report of the Cabinet Council held on March 3, 1917. In that report Raisuli was depicted as a famous personage, a mixture of the priest and the warrior with an aureole of incredible achievements about him. To accept his friendship was to follow the policy so much praised by France in Morocco. But the reality was that Raisuli was an exploiter of the Kabyles in the Spanish zone, an exploiter of peace and war, and besides that he was an enemy of French action in Morocco and an agent of German propaganda.

In order to prove this point Mr. Rodes read from some comments that were made by General Lyautey in 1916, in which the French general intimated that from the outbreak of the war, the Moors in the Spanish zone, at the orders of German and Austrian officers, evidently assisted by Raisuli, and with the tolerance of the Spanish authorities, had set out to form hostile groups which had made an operation necessary. The forces of Abd el Malek, who made his appearance in the northern part of the French zone, as often as they were beaten were found in the Spanish zone setting themselves up again.

The Marqués de Lema, a former Foreign Minister, at this stage asked why Mr. Rodes had not appealed to Spanish sources of information when he came to discuss such matters as that, to which interruption Mr. Rodes replied that he had done so, whereupon the Marqués de Lema said he must have been very badly informed. Mr. Rodes said he supposed that in due course the Marqués de Lema would rise to make some explanation upon the matter, the Marqués responding that he would do so in so far as the Conservative Party was referred to.

Germans in Spanish Zone
Mr. Rodes then proceeded to say that it was inexcusable that Spanish statesmen should not have foreseen the repercussions that certain measures would have in the French zone. In the same way when troops were disembarked in July, 1916, at Cape Juby, it was forgotten that this disembarkment was an advantage to the "Sultan Azul," the traditional enemy of France, who was then on the point of withdrawing into the desert. That act, evidently legitimate, so far as the

treaty of 1912 was concerned, had been interpreted as an act of hostility to France and of adherence to Germany. Within a few months there disembarked near Cape Juby, in the Spanish zone, a German contingent; here were parties that had taken refuge when pursued by the French, and it was known that the German contingent was provided with wireless telegraphy apparatus.

This stupid ignorance as to what might be going on in the Spanish zone had its effect in the French, and vice versa, and it was inconceivable that Spain had not followed that policy of dual action in conformity with the treaties and to her own advantage. The duty of Spain lay in loyal collaboration with the French policy, so that General Lyautey would be able to send two-thirds of the Moroccan troops to the French front, as would have been the proper contribution of the zone to the French Republic. During the war Spain could have restored her good name in Africa, and now that opportunity had been lost forever. Spanish policy in Morocco had been a tissue of blunders and yet Morocco was the only international policy that Spain had to deal with. During the war it had been said that the fate of Morocco would be settled in Lorraine, and so it had been. It had been determined on the fields of Lorraine, and it would be sealed at the Peace Conference.

The Count de Romanones interrupted with the remark: "That will be the fate of French Morocco, not of Spanish Morocco."

Mr. Rodes then went on to examine the theory put forward by Mr. Maura y Gamazo, according to whom the Straits of Gibraltar were to Spain what the Adriatic was to Italy. Don Antonio Maura in his speech at the Teatro Real declared that Tangier could not be other than Spanish. Without that, all measures that might be taken would be useless, since Tangier would be the place of origin of all the conflicts. In his speech at the Plaza de Toros two years later the thesis had already been changed to another. The thesis was no longer the domination of Tangier in order to accomplish a policy in Morocco, but it was the policy of Morocco, Tangier and Gibraltar. Mr. Rodes read the speech of Mr. Maura to which he referred, and called the attention of the Chamber to the closer detail in which the second proposition was developed.

"Ceuta for Gibraltar"

The Catalan deputy had come to the Chamber well primed with the nuances of changing sentiment and attitude toward Morocco, as exhibited by Spanish statesmen during the last four or five years. It was inevitable that he should quote from the famous speech of the Count de Romanones in the Balearic Islands in 1915 when the leader of the Liberal Party said that the problem of the Mediterranean was the problem of Spain, adding that the internationalization of Tangier was offensively distrustful toward Spain, and that the possession of Tangier was a "national aspiration." Mr. Rodes said that it was most interesting to him to note that in 1915 two politicians like Mr. Maura and the Count de Romanones agreed that Spain could not tolerate an international régime in Tangier. Mr. Dato, then being at the head of the government, perceived the necessity in April, 1915, of denying the rumors that were getting about concerning negotiations for the "Españolization" of Tangier.

The fact was worthy of note that those who at the beginning said "Tangier to support Morocco," said afterward, "Morocco, Tangier, and Gibraltar to support Spain." In 1917 Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera delivered a speech upon which there was much comment in Spain and abroad. That general said, "Ceuta for Gibraltar, and the rest of Morocco for whosoever wants it!" It was his thesis that they ought not to be taking to Morocco what they were needing in Spain. All such disparity showed that in Spain there was no public opinion on international policy. The way in which such opinion came to be formed was by discussion in the Chamber where the different tendencies of Spain were represented: Whoever represented the nation in the assemblies, from which the new international legislation must go forth must know, in a well-defined way, what Spain thought. Consequently everybody who had represented any considerable strength in Spanish opinion ought to explain his standpoint in foreign policy.

WOMEN OF SCOTLAND AND TEMPERANCE ACT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The best preparation for the coming into force of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1920, is accurate information regarding the facts at issue, and the women of Scotland are busy putting these before the public.

Local veto does not come into force automatically. There must be a requisition made by at least one-tenth of the electors. These requisition lists will be published, and will then have to stand the hostile scrutiny of the liquor interests. Should their objections reduce the number below the required one-tenth, nothing more could be done. It has, therefore been proposed to make up one requisition of men nominated by men, and another of women with women nominators. This must be done between Aug. 15 and Sept. 30, 1920. After that, the vote will be taken on the three positions: (1) No change, (2) Reduction of licenses by one-fourth, (3) No license.

No one should hesitate to choose the bold third course on the specious plea that the country is only ready for a reduction, as by the provisions of the act all votes for "no license" will be added to "reduction of licenses by one-fourth," if "no license" fails to get the required majority of 25 per cent of the electorate. The vote will be taken on the municipal roll, which means that every man and woman over the age of 21 will have a vote. The present need is to awaken

thought to the importance of being ready to vote, lest, when it is too late, any should say, "I would have helped, if I had only known." Every man or woman who stays at home casts a vote for the publican and for drink.

Great hopes are centered on the women's vote. At a recent plebiscite in Leamnahgaw, the largest parish in Lanarkshire, over 500 women voted for no license and only nine against it.

All interested in temperance gratefully acknowledge the services of the United States Army chaplains and other temperance workers, now in Great Britain owing to the war, who have spoken about prohibition in the United States and how it was won. Not only the moral issue is dwelt upon by these speakers, but also the point that Scotland, so long as the public houses are draining its strength, cannot hope to compete industrially with a dry United States and Canada.

The prohibition crusade began in Scotland 60 years ago, when a permissive bill was introduced in the House of Commons. In 1912 Mr. McKinnon Wood passed a bill through the House of Commons giving the license-holders eight years' warning, instead of money compensation, and putting the settlement of the question into the hands of the people of Scotland.

ELECTORAL REFORM BEFORE ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Discussion of Mr. Turati's motion in favor of electoral reforms including "scrutin de liste" and proportional representation was postponed by the Chamber for six months. At the request of Mr. Orlando, the Premier made the matter a question of confidence in the government, and the voting showed 243 votes in support of his proposal and 129 against it. In his speech in favor of the motion Mr. Turati declared that only by a reform such as the one under discussion could confidence in Parliament be restored among the mass of the people and a system of Soviets be avoided.

Mr. Rodino, speaking in the name of the newly constituted Roman Catholic political party, known as the Italian Popular Party for the first time in the Chamber, stated that he should vote for the immediate discussion of Mr. Turati's motion, at the same time declaring that this implied no lack of confidence in the government on the part of the group. Mr. Nitti, who only a short time ago resigned his post as Minister for the Treasury in the present government, declared his intention of voting in favor of the government. He asked the Chamber whether they should do anything with regard to a matter of method and procedure to weaken the government at such a serious moment. He declared that the war had cost no country so dear as it had Italy. Nevertheless in spite of the difficulties with which they were confronted he affirmed his confidence in the country's future.

They had a difficult time to face, he said, and he asked whether they should concern themselves with a matter which was not of a fundamental character when it was a question of the country's resistance. Mr. Salvatore Orlando stated that his name appeared by mistake among the signatories of Mr. Turati's motion, but that as he had confidence in the government he should vote for the Premier's motion.

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COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Oscar Straus Says Covenant Is
Imperfect, but That It Wisely
Leaves Further Develop-
ment to Natural Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Hon. Oscar S. Straus, one of the judges of the Hague tribunal and chairman of the League to Enforce Peace, gave his views on the League of Nations to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, whom he received when visiting London as a delegate to the recent conference of League of Nations societies there.

Paris dispatches had previously indicated that Mr. Straus had, at a critical stage, rendered an invaluable service to the cause in question at a time when the League of Nations was on the rocks because the French delegation, headed by former Premier Bourgeois, insisted upon the maintenance of an international army permanently stationed on the French border, to which America was to contribute her quota. To this President Wilson decidedly objected for obvious reasons, and because it was against the Constitution, being an infringement upon the exclusive power of Congress to declare war.

A League Without America

After a four hours' conference with Mr. Bourgeois in Mr. Straus' apartment in Paris, however, the latter convinced the eminent French statesman that it was impossible for the United States to accede to any such proposition, and that the question resolved itself into whether there should be such a League of Nations as the United States could constitutionally participate in, or such a league as the French desired with the United States out of it. When this was made clear Mr. Bourgeois consulted with Mr. Clemenceau, with the result that the French delegation accepted the American proposition, and Mr. Straus was able to inform the official delegation of the understanding arrived at, thus clearing away what appeared to be an insuperable difficulty.

"Of course," Mr. Straus said when approached, "it must be borne in mind that the covenant is the joint work of 30 different nations, and therefore embodies mutual concessions, in the same sense that the Constitution of the United States was possible only after mutual concessions were made by the several states."

"Article 16 contains the teeth, or sanctions, of the covenant. They are financial and commercial, and include a strict economic boycott to be enforced by all members of the league against any state breaking the covenant by going to war. These sanctions are automatically applied. Should they all fail, it is in the power of the executive council, composed of the representatives of the five great powers and of four smaller powers, to make recommendations in regard to military and naval force. This last sanction is not contractual but moral, and while each state would be free to supply its military and naval power or not, the three other stages of co-operation make this last stage a forcible moral obligation, especially in view of the fact that the represen-

tatives of the nine nations above mentioned would have to agree unanimously upon the action to be taken."

"That there should be discussion and differences of opinion in America in regard to the covenant was, of course, to be expected, and it may, and probably will, result in some amendments before the covenant is finally adopted. While, in the first instance, some of these objections may be, and doubtless are inspired by partisan considerations, it is not believed that when the treaty of peace, of which the covenant will form a part, is finally adopted and presented by President Wilson to the Senate for ratification, even those senators who are now opposing it will allow a consideration of home politics to defeat the carefully considered plan for the future peace and reconstruction of the world."

Question of Mandatories

"In regard to the question of mandatories, there is no reason why the United States should not accept mandatories, when necessary, in her part of the world, but I cannot believe it would be wise for her to accept a mandatory for the government of the Ottoman Empire, or any part of it. In the first place the Near East is so much nearer the European nations and of more intimate concern to them. Besides, should the United States take a mandatory to govern Turkey or any part of it, it might, and probably would require a considerable American army in Turkey to be always in readiness as a so-called police force for action. We must not lose sight of that fact and allow ourselves to believe it will be simply and solely a question of economic guidance and administration."

"My idea would be to leave to Ottoman administration the purely Turkish part of the Empire, and then to give to England, France, and Greece, respectively, mandatories for the other parts of the Empire. For instance, from the Egyptian border to Damascus to Great Britain, Syria to France, and Constantinople to one of the neutralized states, such as Switzerland or Belgium, to govern for the League of Nations."

"President Wilson has, in my opinion—an opinion formed from close observation in Paris—exhibited wonderful prescience and foresight in bringing the question of the League of Nations first before the conference, for, after all, it is of predominant importance. With a general agreement upon that subject all other questions become secondary, and their adjustment is immensely facilitated."

"The covenant is imperfect, and will be imperfect. It does not go far

enough to satisfy some of the nations, and goes too far to satisfy others. It had, therefore, to take a middle course, and wisely leaves the further development to natural growth and evolution."

MEMORIAL TO A GREAT NAVAL DEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Were it possible for the British people to forget that greatly daring naval deed of the war known by the uninspiring title of the Zeebrugge Raid, the present movement on foot to commemorate it will assure for it perpetual fame. Happily the initiative has been taken by the city of Bruges, so there is not the slightest element of vainglory in the idea of a memorial to be erected on a suitable site within a few yards of the spot where the blockships Intrepid and Iphigenia were successfully sunk. The actual sinking of these vessels for the purpose of preventing the German submarines using the canal to Bruges, was rendered possible only by the gallantry of the attack made by the old cruiser Vindictive, which was afterwards sunk across the fairway at Ostend. Standing on an elevation, the monument will be visible far out to sea.

A memorial committee has been formed, and King Albert and King George have expressed their cordial approval of the project, while a public appeal has been made for funds. In the meantime, the competition for a suitable design has been thrown open to all architects and sculptors of British and Belgian nationality, and it is morally certain that the memorial will be truly worthy of the men and the deed.

CLAIMS OF FRENCH POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The General Association of Police at a meeting, with the president, Mr. Rigail, in the chair, passed a resolution indicating a firm resolve to obtain the following demands: Amnesty; the establishment of elective disciplinary courts; increase in salaries to a maximum of 6000 francs; the right to form syndical unions; and the assurance that in their private capacity they possess full citizen rights.

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND WINE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A deputation of prohibitionists waited on the government of South Australia recently and protested against the State advancing money for the erection of distilleries on the River Murray in connection with the settlement of returned soldiers on the land. Areas have been planted with grapes to bring in a quick and profitable return for the men and distilleries are to be established.

The temperance party claimed that the government was encouraging the soldiers to become cultivators of a product which would go out of use, for, they said, there need be no doubt about prohibition coming. If the Temperance Alliance were to close down, prohibition would still come. The wine industry was discredited and it would be a crime to utilize the labor of the former soldiers for the production of wine and brandy.

Planting of vines is going on consistently in the State. Last season there were nearly 30,000 acres in cultivation. Since distilleries were established at Renmark, one of the largest fruit growing colonies in the State, the value of vine lands has increased by £79 an acre. In Australia, according to the Federal Viticultural Council, the lands under vines are worth £5,000,000, wine stock, £3,500,000, cellar buildings, wineries, and so on, £2,000,000; storage casks and plant, £1,500,000; book debts, £1,500,000; retailers' values of leases, £1,500,000, and English money invested in the wine industry, £1,000,000. This represents a grand total of £16,000,000, from which some idea may be gleaned of what the liquor people are fighting for in Australia.

The Premier of South Australia, Mr. A. H. Peake, who is at the head of what is practically a prohibitionist Ministry, is expected to take the attitude that the government's action in placing returned soldiers in the vine fields is economically unsound, since it encourages an industry which may have a short existence; and that it is bad for state money to be used for distillery purposes.



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KING ALFONSO'S FRANK INTERVIEW

In Talk With French Journalist,
the King Gives His Views
on the International Situation
During and After the War

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—It appears that only the briefest and most unsatisfactory accounts of the recent interview that King Alfonso gave to a French journalist have been transmitted by cable to the foreign press. As in this interview His Majesty displayed a peculiar frankness concerning the attitude of himself and Spain to the international situation during the war and since, and as the subject has become one of debate in the Spanish Parliament and press, it is desirable that the text, such as it now appears in Spanish, should be communicated. At the outset His Majesty referred to the state of excitement into which the Spanish and foreign press were sometimes thrown with regard to their mutual attitudes toward foreign questions, and said that such a thing ought not to occur. It was very unfortunate, he said, especially necessary that a great sympathy should exist between France and Spain.

"Most Constitutional King"
"Let us see!" said the King. "Let us change the parts. Let us suppose that I and the rest had been thinking in the way France thought we were. What would have been the difference? Nothing. Spain could not have discharged any other mission than that which corresponded to her situation. During this period there was perfect union between the King and country. If France attributes to me any good intentions toward her, the simple fact is that these intentions were also those of my people. The one is a reflection of the other. I am King, it is true; but I am the most constitutional King it is possible to imagine. Of all the kings still holding their places in Europe I am the one of the most recent establishment. The royal family of England is of the seventeenth century; the royal family of Belgium dates from 1835, and I emerged from a monarchical revolution. My new contract with the people is younger than that of some republics. It is scarcely 40 years old. In my kingdom the fullest liberty reigns. In this regime without restrictions the King and the people form one single unit."

"The present mission of the neutrals is certainly not exhibited under favorable auspices. It appears to me that the victorious countries are more inclined to remember the acts they consider to have been unfriendly than to recall the helpful part that might be attributed to us. That is very human. What reproaches are directed against us—Spain. We are made responsible for the propaganda that a nation engaged in the war carried on in our midst. Was the law of guarantees, then, suspended? We had subjects of all nationalities among us, and I ask myself how Spain would have been able to account for acts that would have been improper on her part."

The King then recalled various circumstances during the period of the war with which he was concerned. Acting instinctively in 1914 he gave France to understand without any loss of time that she need not have an armed force on the frontier of the Pyrenees. He recalled that in the darkest hours of the war certain French personages came to his room to speak to him in confidence of the needs of France. "Have I not done all that was possible, then?" he asked.

Status Quo in Morocco
"Very well," he proceeded. "Let us now leave this subject and speak of that which comes uppermost in one's mind. What do we ask for in Morocco, since as a matter of fact it is of Morocco that we are speaking. We do not ask more than the status quo." Apparently after this one definite statement the King did not think proper to enlarge upon the Spanish attitude toward Moroccan affairs. He proceeded to speak of parliamentary affairs, and indicated that there was no president of the Chamber or of the Senate who could properly reveal to him the characteristics of their respective assemblies, but he knew them. If he discussed the social problems of the times, there was no speaker in the Socialist Congress who would be able to discover many mistakes in what he said; if his country was not perfect, it could not be said that he was unaware of its faults, and so forth, suggesting that he was in complete touch with the domestic and other affairs of the time in Spain. He then went on to discuss events of the war in great detail, and showed what an extraordinary knowledge and memory he had of the various movements that had taken place in the different theaters, the men concerned in them, the results, and so forth.

discussing Spanish policy in Morocco, and declared that what was being said in Spain was also being said in foreign countries. An interview had been published—

Immediately on his mention of the interview, the president of the Chamber, Mr. Villanueva, interrupted and called the attention of the speaker to the fact that words might have been used in the interview which, according to the laws of the Constitution, could not be repeated in the Chamber. "Then," retorted Mr. Besteiro, "it is a matter of convenience that it should be declared here whether the statement made by the King is constitutional or not, and the responsibility will be upon the government." He then read the statement by the King about the status quo in Morocco. "Documents of this nature," he went on, "are not published without the authorization of the government. It would be agreeable to Parliament to know if this definite declaration is that we are going to sustain the status quo as our only aspiration, or if it is going to be of use to us for further proceedings." He then went on to read more of the interview, especially certain parts of it in which the writer heaped his praises on the King, mixed, as the speaker said, with oppressive phrases about the Spanish people, and asked who was responsible for what was stated in an article like that.

Parliament and Newspapers

The Minister of Public Instruction (Mr. Salvatella) asked who it was who signed it, and the name was given. "Then," said the Minister, "it is he who is responsible for it." Mr. Besteiro disputed this proposition, but the president of the Chamber upheld it. The latter said that the press, on its own responsibility, could make statements which could not be made in the Chamber. Mr. Besteiro said that Parliament ought not to have fewer prerogatives than the newspapers, to which observation Mr. Villanueva said that at the same time it had fewer and it had more. The Minister of Instruction remarked that if he might anticipate Mr. Besteiro, there was nothing in that article that was at variance with what had been stated by the head of the government, the Count de Romanones. Mr. Besteiro then added that anyway it was not necessary to attach great importance to the praises of the King in the article in question, because they all knew what processes were employed to create a favorable impression concerning certain personages in Spanish policy.

Mr. Besteiro then went on to read other paragraphs, and called special attention to the one in which the King suggested that Spain was not responsible for the propaganda that certain nationalities might have conducted in the country during the war, taking advantage of the constitutional guarantees of Spain. He said that that was very serious, because it was as much as to cast a reflection on the Spanish people, while exempting their representative from all blame in regard to particular attitudes and campaigns. He wished to know exactly why the maintenance of the status quo in Morocco was desired.

The Minister of Public Instruction, answering the points submitted in the absence of the Premier, said that what the King had stated in the interview in no way differed from the declarations of the Premier. The maintenance of the status quo in Morocco was not a means, but an end in Spanish policy. Mr. Besteiro immediately rose again to insist that there were serious differences in the statements of the King and Count de Romanones, and said that the former suggested a state of affairs which was very unjust to the Spanish people; while as to the Spanish course of procedure in Morocco he considered that the whole business was a dismal thing for the country. Mr. Cambo, the Regionalist leader, also came forward to declare his disagreement with the suggestion of Mr. Salvatella in the matter of the declarations that might be made by a constitutional king. When such a thing had taken place, the government and the government only might say what it knew, and could then correct and authorize the text of such declarations or state that they were absolutely false or that they were true, and that the government did not disown them. In the present case the government ought to take action.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS TO GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Before the Bill for Indian Reform is introduced in Parliament three principal deputations from India will visit London for the purpose, first, of carrying on an educative campaign in this country pointing out the need for reforms in India; and, secondly, for the purpose of insisting on the introduction of certain essential modifications in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme as drafted by the government and placed before the country. The modifications dealt with several matters of detail, but one important point on which there will be a large amount of agreement among the members of the deputations is the modification relating to the Central Government. There are some Indians who are opposed to the method of grand committees and the second Chamber, and there are others

who are in favor of full provincial autonomy, and consequently opposed to the diarchy plan introduced in the provincial governments but which is one of the prominent features of these reforms.

One of these deputations will represent the views of a section of Indian politicians, generally styled the "Moderates." While recognizing the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme as an honest and earnest attempt to give the people of India a large share of self-government in the affairs of their own country within certain limits, they urge some modifications in the central government in order consistently to carry out the policy defined in the Secretary of State for India's memorable declaration of Aug. 20, 1917.

NOTES ON CURRENT AFFAIRS OF HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Netherlands Red Cross Society has received from the Foreign Office a written testimony of appreciation for its splendid work in connection with the exchange of prisoners during the war. Sir Walter Townley, the British Minister to the Netherlands, has also expressed his gratitude in the name of the British Government, for all that the society, and especially the medical and hospital staffs, have done to alleviate the lot of prisoners.

According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, in December, 1918, Japanese capital invested in plantations in the Dutch East Indies amounted to the following: In Java, 6,500,000 florins; in Sumatra, 1,500,000 florins; in Borneo, 750,000 florins; and in Celebes, 100,000 florins. On the advice of the Japanese consul the Japanese propose to employ Netherlands administrators and Japanese coolies. Japan is planning for a considerable extension of coastal shipping in the Dutch East Indies, in 1919.

According to the Rotterdamse Nieuwsblad, telephonic communication is to be established between England and Rotterdam, prompted by the requirements of the revivifying work which necessitates frequent intercourse with London. The line will run from Rotterdam to Cologne and thence to Calais and Dover.

The Dutch commission which recently went to France to inquire into the possibility of Holland rendering aid in the restoration of the devastated regions reports very hopefully on its mission. An arrangement has been arrived at with the French Government concerning the export of cattle to the devastated regions. These exports have nothing to do with the consignments of cattle to France in connection with similar exports to Germany.

The first works for the erection of the great wireless station, which is to establish communication with the colonies, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc., are now being carried out near Hozebuurt, in the sandy part of Gelderland.

JUGO-SLAV CLAIMS REJECTED BY PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Italian press of all shades of opinion was unanimous in its rejection of the Jugo-Slav proposal that President Wilson should arbitrate on the question in dispute between the two countries. Papers such as the Giornale d'Italia which have all along been strong supporters of Baron Sonnino's policy have published violent articles on the subject, and the Mazzinian press is equally firm on the point, although far more moderate in tone. The Corriere della Sera declared that "arbitration could place in doubt even the Italian character of Cervignano or Cormons, which without our firing a shot was recognized by the victorious Central Empires." It also states however, that the fact that the Jugo-Slav delegation does not think that it can render tolerable to the Slovenes and Croats territorial renunciations which will have to be made without shielding themselves behind higher authorities, is both comprehensible and human.

The Secolo, writing of the Treaty of London, declares that "the treaty is reviewable and will be reviewed, but Italy would commit a very grave error by lending herself to a form of arbitration the first effect of which would be to exclude England and France from the discussion. The Corriere della Sera laments what it considers is the decadence of Dr. Trumbitch, as exemplified in his statement of Jugo-Slav claims put forward in Paris, and points out that he has not adhered faithfully to the pact of Rome, with which he was prominently concerned. Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, who, in the pages of the Unita has persistently criticized Baron Sonnino's policy and has advocated a conciliatory attitude toward the Jugo-Slavs, declares that Dr. Trumbitch is "more Sonnino than Sonnino." He considers that Italy has the advantage in the dispute because "besides Sonnino we have Bissolati. The Jugo-Slavs are all Sonnino. Italy's honor is saved, at least in a relative degree."

BEHIND INDIA'S REFORM MOVEMENT

In Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, India
Had a Great Muhammadan
Reformer Who Founded the
Anglo-Oriental College

Previous articles on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on April 25, 26 and 28.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In this, the fourth and last article of the series on modern Indian reformers, the lecturer, Sir Roland K. Wilson, Bart., gives an account of a Muhammadan, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

"The fifth example of a reformer is Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. So far I have said nothing of the Muhammadans. The three last named leaders were all Hindus by birth, and either Hindus by religion or self-emancipated eclectics. Theists, while the first belonged to the small but wealthy and enterprising Parsi community. The Muhammadans did not come into the revolutionary movement until quite a late stage, and then it was from motives peculiar to themselves rather than from interest in the cause of Indian nationality. Their participation in the constitutional movement was also until lately quite exceptional. Of the three Moslem presidents of Congress I have nothing very striking to report. The two best known of living Indian Muhammadans, Mr. Ameer Ali and the Aga Khan, are remarkable men in their way, but rather detached from the main stream of the national movement."

Broke With Family Tradition

In speaking of the early oratorical triumph of A. M. Bose, in the Cambridge Union Debating Society, I mentioned that the resolution he was supporting was moved by a Muhammadan named Syed Mahomed, then the only other Indian at Cambridge, himself afterward a judge of the High Court of Allahabad. It was that gentleman's father who did for the Muhammadans something like what Rammohun Roy did for the Hindus. Inferior in actual academic acquirements, he was very little, if at all, inferior in largeness of mind and force of character, or in appreciation of learning. A scion of a family which had held office for several generations under the puppet kings of Delhi, he broke the family tradition by entering the British service, and showed himself steadfastly loyal in the mutiny, saving many valuable European lives at the risk of his own. He was rewarded by a pension which, added to the emoluments of a subordinate judgeship, gave him sufficient local importance to gain a hearing for his new ideas.

"From this time forward, his chief aim in life was to shake his co-religionists out of their attitude of sullen aloofness, to convince them that there was nothing contrary to their religion in learning whatever the west had to teach, or in active support of a foreign government which was for the present the best instrument of progress that they could hope for; and at the same time to persuade the British officials to show themselves more

brotherly and sympathetic toward his countrymen. He formed a close friendship with Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor of what are now the United Provinces, a keen Asiatic scholar and biographer of Muhammad, nor did they allow this friendship to be disturbed by a controversy in print as to the relative merits of Islam and Christianity.

"His earlier efforts were directed toward discussing western knowledge through translations of the best English books into Urdu, but he ultimately came round to Macaulay's view that the better way was for his countrymen to learn English; and not only that, but to have their young people educated in the English way, on the lines of the English public schools and universities. Hence the great achievement by which he will always be remembered, the foundation of the 'Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College' at Aligarh. When the scheme was first broached, a Muhammadan wrote to Mecca, putting to the Mullahs of that religious metropolis this decidedly leading question: 'What is your opinion regarding the legality of an institution established by a man who does not believe in the existence of an Evil One; who denies the bodily night journey of the prophet to heaven; who does not believe the story of Adam; who exhorts Muhammadans to follow English examples; who maintains that all the religious learning in Muhammadan libraries is of no avail; and that it is necessary to have a college to teach modern philosophy?'

Undertaken by Threats

"One Mullah replied: 'In this case no assistance is allowable to the institution. May God destroy it and its founder. No Muhammadan is allowed to give assistance to, or to countenance the establishment of, such an institution. It is moreover the duty of the faithful to destroy it if it is established, and to chastise to the utmost those who are friendly to it.' After this he received numerous letters in which the writers said they had sworn on the Koran to take his life."

"Undertaken by these threats, and scorned to ask for police protection, he held on his way, traveling all over India to collect funds from liberal-minded Muhammadans, from the few sympathetic Englishmen, and (strange to say) even from Hindus; and by the end of 1876 (having already carried on for some years a course of instruction for a few pupils) he was in a position to invite Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy, to lay the foundation stone of a college designed on a really magnificent scale, somewhat in the style of Oxford and Cambridge. The building was about half finished when I saw it in 1887, and is, I believe, now complete; and the institution has so expanded under a succession of English principals that it has either obtained, or is likely to obtain in the near future, the status of a recognized university."

"Sir Syed Ahmed was so unwaveringly loyal to the British Government (though he could on occasion criticize particular measures with considerable freedom), and so convinced of the political immaturity of his countrymen, that he not only would have nothing to do with the National Congress, but countenanced the formation of a league in direct opposition to it, having its center in the college. This was, I think, superseded by the All-India Moslem League, the younger

MORE EQUITABLE RATES SOUGHT

Intermountain Region to Be
Given Hearing on Freight
Charges at an Early Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A determined endeavor to obtain equitable freight rates for the intermountain region is to be waged by business leaders here headed by Senator William H. King of Utah.

Senator King outlined his attitude and his prospective action in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He declared that for many years the intermountain interests had not had the chance to develop industries on account of the handicap of unfair and discriminatory rates. Some 138 shippers of ore who shipped their products from Utah in 1916 are not shipping now.

A petition was recently sent to the federal district freight committee of the Railroad Administration at San Francisco praying that that body take action to provide for a reduction of rates in so far as the tariff was applicable to the shipping of iron and steel products from the intermountain region to San Francisco for consignment to the Orient. The committee refused to entertain the petition and the facts were placed before Senator King.

The Senator immediately communicated with Walker D. Hines, United States Railroad Administrator, and received a reply that the district freight committee had been ordered to reconsider the petition and to grant a hearing to the petitioners. The hearing will take place in San Francisco soon.

INDIAN DAY IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—The Illinois Legislature has passed a measure fixing the fourth Friday in September as Indian Day for observance in the public schools of the State.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL AGAIN
PLAYED BY DRAKE

Athletic Director M. B. Banks Gets the University Council to Permit Reinstatement of This Varsity Sport at Des Moines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—For the first time in more than a half dozen years Drake University is represented by a baseball team this spring. The national pastime was reinstated at the instance of M. B. Banks, athletic director, after he had persuaded the Athletic Council that the sport would not interfere with track. However, most of the baseball players are members of the track squad. Consequently, the schedule is being arranged so that the important games will not fall upon the same days as track meets.

Conditions have interfered with the practice this spring, but Coach Banks has worked his men every day either indoors or outdoors, and says they will be in as good condition as the other teams in this vicinity. The lineup of the Blue and White nine is as yet unsettled. Pritchard Payser '21, will do the catching, while E. H. Sarff '21, who recently returned to college after service in the army, and Robert Good '22 will alternate in the pitching box.

Coach Banks expects his two pitchers to prove among the best in the State and the Missouri Valley Conference. Sarff is a right-hander, with an abundance of speed, while Good is a left-hander, whose forte is curves and control. He has had considerable experience as an amateur pitcher.

The infield, with the exception of Joyce Allen '23 at second, and Walter Brindley '22 at shortstop, is not decided, there being three or four candidates for every position, all of about equal merit. Roy Pell '21, Paul Holliday '22, and H. V. Hammer '23 appear to be fixtures in the outfield.

Although a tentative schedule has been prepared, the dates are subject to change, and it is probable that games will be arranged from week to week with a few exceptions. The only colleges in the Valley Conference with baseball teams this spring are Drake, Iowa State College, University of Kansas, and the Kansas State Agricultural College. Consequently, the only Conference games that will be played will be with Ames, unless Coach Banks succeeds in arranging a trip to Kansas and the Kansas Aggies. Most of the contests will be played with state college teams. The tentative schedule follows:

April 26—Cornell College at Des Moines;
28—Dubuque Seminary at Des Moines;
May 2—Simpson College at Des Moines;
5—Coe College at Des Moines; 13—Dubuque Seminary at Dubuque; 15—Coe College at Cedar Rapids; 16—Cornell College at Mount Vernon; 23—Morningside College at Des Moines; 27—Iowa State College at Ames.

FINE WRESTLERS
AT CALIFORNIA

Varsity and Freshman Teams Will Meet Leland Stanford Junior in Last of Minor Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Wrestling is one of the remaining minor spring sports in which the University of California and the Leland Stanford Junior University will contest. The varsity and the freshman matches will be held at Stanford, May 3. This sport is hardly minor in the interest it excites, and the coming matches are expected to draw a large attendance.

California is fortunate in having an exceptionally well organized wrestling department. When the physical education department was reorganized here in 1915, provision was made for wrestling courses and a capable instructor was engaged. The fact that many students are now enrolled regularly in this sport shows the value the students place upon the course. The team is largely the product of the class work.

The coach first engaged in 1915 is still here and his able training has had much to do with the interest of California students in wrestling. C. W. Andrews, the coach in this sport, was the Pacific Coast light weight champion for 10 years prior to 1913, and is fully qualified to teach the technical phases of his sport.

The result of the coming meet is uncertain. The personnel of the California teams was largely determined by a recent interclass meet, which resulted in some fast, exciting bouts. But many of the entrants are new men, nor is the ability of the Stanford contestants known. California's teams are as follows:

VARSITY WRESTLERS
115-Pound—R. K. Trautner '21, 125-pound—H. W. Hanson '19, 135-pound—R. Ward '18, 145-pound—P. W. Price '20, 155-pound—E. C. Golden '21, 175-pound—H. R. Johnson '20, an unlimited heavy-weight.

FRESHMAN WRESTLERS
108-Pound—W. E. Johnson; 118-pound—D. K. Chang; 128-pound—J. J. Weiner; 135-pound—N. K. Blanchard; 145-pound—G. H. Grant; 158-pound—J. J. Cline; 175-pound—H. Woodworth; unlimited heavy-weight—G. R. Glaser.

KYRONEN TO RETIRE
NEW YORK, New York—Villier Kyronen, the Millrose A. C. long-distance runner, has decided to retire from active participation in running. He has been a leading distance runner since coming to this country from Finland about five years ago.

AMERICAN CREW
IN SECOND PLACE

New Zealand Wins First Prize in Regatta on the Seine River at Paris by Narrow Margin

PARIS, France—The American crew was defeated by the crew from New Zealand in the final heat of the regatta on the Seine Sunday for the trophy offered by the Rowing Club of France. The winners and second crews of the first two heats competed in the final heat. Six crews were entered. The distance rowed was about one mile and a half, from the Point Royal to the Alma Bridge.

In the first heat the French oarsmen finished first, Newfoundland second and Portugal third. In the second heat New Zealand finished first, America second, and Alsace-Lorraine third.

The New Zealanders nosed out the Americans in a great sprint in the last 50 yards of the final. It was a hard race throughout, the two shells alternating in the lead. Inches separated the boats most of the distance. The New Zealanders finished much stronger than the American crew.

The crews from France and Newfoundland, victors and runners-up in the first heat, were distanced in the final.

Despite unfavorable conditions, it is estimated that 500,000 persons lined the banks of the Seine to witness the race.

NEW YORK WINS IN
EXTRA INNINGS

Defeats the Philadelphia Athletics 3 to 1 in Twelve-Inning Contest in American League—Only Two Games Played

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	0	1.000
Chicago	4	1	.800
New York	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Washington	1	2	.333
St. Louis	2	3	.250

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 6, Washington 5
New York 3, Philadelphia 1
Chicago vs. Detroit postponed
Cleveland vs. St. Louis postponed

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington
Philadelphia at New York
Chicago at Detroit
Cleveland at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Postponements were plentiful in the American League yesterday, only two of the four games scheduled being played. The New York Club won an interesting, extra-inning contest from the Philadelphia Athletics.

The other result in this league Monday was the victory of the Boston Red Sox over the Washington Club, by the close score of 6 to 5. Both pitchers were hit freely.

RED SOX DEFEAT WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Boston American League Baseball Club romped away with a victory from the Washington club by a 6-to-5 score Monday afternoon. Both Mays, the Red Sox pitcher, and Johnson, of the home team, were hit freely, but Mays had a little better of the support.

NEW YORK WINS IN TWELFTH
NEW YORK, New York—The New York American League Baseball Club nosed out the Philadelphia Athletics Monday in a 12-inning game by a 3 to 2 score. The local team had a little the best of the hot work, but the visitors would probably have done better except for errors at critical periods. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E
New York.....3 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—13 10 4
Phila.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 3
Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Quinn, Shawkey and Ruel. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

BUDGET SYSTEM ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—After many years of effort, Colorado has adopted the budget system in state appropriations. The Legislature has passed a bill, advocated strongly by Governor Shoup in his inaugural address, providing for the appointment of a budget and efficiency commissioner at a salary of \$3500 a year. Each biennial period the commissioner will require budget estimates from the heads of departments, and will conduct public hearings, after which he will submit estimates of appropriations to the general assembly.

VERDICT FOR JUVENILE HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California—A verdict in favor of Dr. Muriel Cass, physician at Juvenile Hall, the detention home maintained in connection with the Juvenile Court here, was brought recently by a jury in Judge Monroe's court which was trying the \$50,000 damage suit of Audra Ellis, 15 years old, on charges of improper medical examination. The case grew out of episodes bringing in the name of Dr. Otto Zar Adusht Hanish as leader of the so-called Mazdaznan cult in this city.

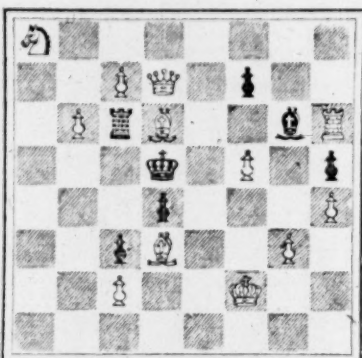


New Zealanders and South Africans at Twickenham

CHESS

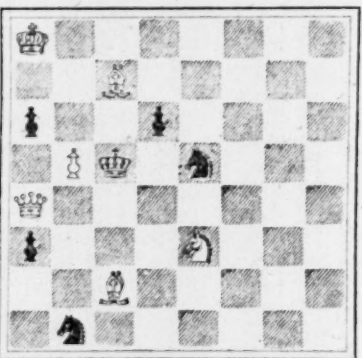
PROBLEM NO. 47

By J. C. J. Wainwright
Original
Black 7 Pieces



PROBLEM NO. 48

By J. Kotre and J. Pospisil
Black 6 Pieces



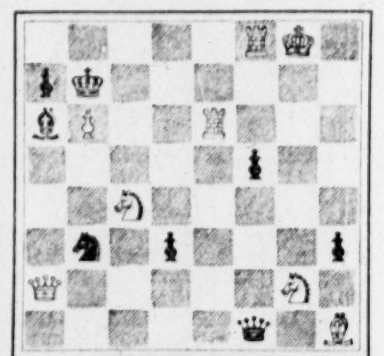
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

- No. 45. R-K
No. 46. 1. K-R4 B-Q5
2. Q-Q5ch Q-K16 or R6
3. Q-Q6ch QxP
4. KtxBch P-B4
5. K-B3ch KxR
6. Q-K3ch B-K4 or PxKt
7. K-B7ch B-K16
8. P-B3 KtxP
9. Q-Q3ch Any other
10. Kt-K16ch B-Q7
Slatier

It seems well to recall that the problems appearing each week under the title of "Problem Composition" are illustrations according to an article of Alain C. White quoted in the column appearing on March 18) of the evolution of the "two move" problems being brought down to the present day.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
A second example of the "heavy, direct, impure mates," type appearing in the late '70s.

By R. B. Wormald
Black 5 Pieces



NOTES
The annual match between the Capital City Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Baltimore Chess Association played at the rooms of the former with 19 boards resulted in a win for Capital City by the score of 13½ to 5½.
Following the match the Good Companion problems engaged over a dozen

players from both sides of which Messrs. Walker and Turover, Washington, divided first and second prizes with eight correct solutions, with Mr. Hesse, also Washington, capturing third.

The annual championship of the Pennsylvania State Chess Association held at the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, resulted in a tie between A. Boni and T. E. Moon, to be played off later.

C. H. Coyle recently won the championship of the Omaha (Nebraska) Chess Club, with J. G. Fort second. A new chess club of sixty members has been formed by the students of St. John's Lutheran College, of Winfield, Kansas.

All plans have matured for the "Victory Chess Congress" to be held at Hastings, England, beginning Aug. 11 next. The British Chess Federation has announced the prizes as follows: £60, £50, £40, and £30, with £2 for every game won by a non-prize-winner. Entries are open to the British Empire, the U. S. A., and other allied and neutral nations.

The former honorary treasurer of the Liverpool Chess Club, Corporal Spencer, has returned from Germany, where he had been held a prisoner of war.

The following is the finish of the first game of the Capablanca-Kostich match, the first 51 moves appearing last week:

Capablanca	Kostich
White	Black
52. B-B4	R-R4
53. B-K3	R-R4
54. K-K4	R-R4
55. K-R5	R-R4
56. R-Q3	R-R4
57. R-Q7	K-K
58. R-Q3	K-B2
59. P-R4	R-R2
60. R-Q5	R-R4
61. R-Q7	K-K
62. R-Q3	K-B2
63. R-Q5	R-R4
64. BxP	RxP
65. RxB	RxP
66. R-B7 ck	K-B
67. K-R16	K-B6
68. R-K7 ck	K-B
69. RxBP	R-B2
70. P-R5	RxBP
71. KxRP	K-B
72. R-K7	R-K6
73. P-K3	R-K4
74. RxB	K-B2
75. R-K4	RxB
76. P-B4	R-R4
77. R-K7 ck	K-B
78. R-K7	P-B4
79. K-R16	R-R4 ck
80. KxP	R-R4 ck
81. K-K4	R-R3
82. R-K5	R-Q13
83. P-B5	K-Kt
84. P-B6	R-Bx
85. R-K7 ck	K-B
86. P-R5	Resigns.

An excellent example of Capablanca's skill in handling an end game.

MISS RYAN DEFENDS
HER SWIMMING TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OKLAND, California—The women's 220-yard national Amateur Athletic Union swim at Idora Park Sunday was deprived of much interest through the failure of either Mrs. F. C. Serroth of San Francisco or Miss Lelia Dunkum of Stockton to compete against the present champion, Miss Elizabeth Ryan of the Meadowbrook Club. Miss Ryan won very easily against Miss Rowena Crowley of San Francisco with several laps to spare in 3m. 1-5s. The time was very good considering the conditions prevailing, the recent arrival of Miss Ryan from the east and the fact that she went considerably outside the course on several laps. This is the first event of what promises to be the greatest swimming year on the Pacific Coast. The summary:
220-Yard A. A. U. Championship for Women—Won by Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Meadowbrook Club; Miss Rowena Crowley, San Francisco, second. Time—3m. 5½s.

RANET WINS TITLE

LOS ANGELES, California—William Ranit of Los Angeles won the title of national singles handball champion Sunday when he defeated Joseph Lacey of Los Angeles 21 to 13, 21 to 11.

MITCHELL ON WAY HOME

BROOKLYN, New York—The Brooklyn National League Club has received word that Clarence Mitchell, left-handed pitcher, and valuable utility player, is bound home from France.

NEW ZEALAND
WINS FINE GAME

Defeats South Africans in Rugby Football Match in the Imperial Services Tournament, 14 to 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Twickenham, England—For their rugby football game in the Imperial Services tournament, March 29, the New Zealand XV and the South Africans fielded their strongest sides. Before 10,000 spectators, as reported by cable in The Christian Science Monitor, the New Zealanders won a fine game by 14 points to 5, thus inflicting on the Springboks their second defeat in four games.

Great interest is being taken in the competition and the importance of it has been recognized by King George, who has offered a cup for the winning team. At present the prospect of any other team than either the British Army or the New Zealanders winning the cup appears remote, and all followers of the rugby game are looking forward to the meeting between these two sides.

South Africans played with the wind in the first half on Saturday, and from the kick-off looked as if they were going right away to a score. The danger to their opponents' line was, however, averted by the backs, who were very sound, and for nearly half the first period of the game neither side was favored unduly by the run of the play. At the end of 20 minutes, however, P. Storey scored for New Zealand, the goal kick falling. Soon afterward Lieut. W. J. Mills got over the New Zealand line and scored a try for South Africa, which was converted by D. V. Souilly. Half time arrived with the South Africans a point behind, J. Ford having scored for the All Blacks. In the second half the leaders found the wind of such assistance to them that they were able to score twice through E. Hassell and E. Bellis, both forwards. The teams:

New Zealand—J. O'Brien; J. Ford; J. Storr; R. Storey; J. Ryan; W. Fea; C. Brown; R. Sellars; A. Wilson; E. Hassell; E. Bellis; J. Kissick; R. Fogarty; L. Cockcroft; A. Singer.
South Africa—F. Windell; S. W. Harris; D. V. Scully; H. A. Mills; W. J. Mills; V. S. Leger; W. Townsend; W. H. Morrell; D. Duncan; F. A. Bennetts; A. Wolfe; J. J. Schwartz; F. Mellish; A. O. Brownlee; E. Riordan.
Referee—Mr. F. C. Potter Irwin.

PICKUPS

Lafayette has a fine pitcher in Moyer. He recently shut out Syracuse without a run or hit. He also struck out 10 batsmen.

William Dahlen, formerly a star infielder for the New York and Boston Nationals, has been reengaged as manager of the Morse Dry Dock team.

Two players have already made two home runs each and curiously enough they are both Chicago outfielders. Jackson of the White Sox and Felsch of the Cubs are the two.

The Washington Americans are trying out a new shortstop named Davis. He appears to be very good in fielding, but has not yet shown anything strong in the way of batting.

Earl Hamilton, who won six straight games for the Pittsburgh Nationals last spring before going into service, lost his first National League game Sunday when Cincinnati defeated him, 4 to 1.

George Tyler, one of the star left-handed pitchers of the Chicago Cubs, appears to be in top form. He held St. Louis to four hits and did not allow one of them until the seventh inning when his team had a seven-run lead.

With Mays shutting out New York and Jones doing the same to Washington, it looks as if the Red Sox were going to be very strong in the box this year despite the loss of Leonard and Shore, their two no-hit pitchers.

Jackson of the Chicago White Sox has always been noted for being a slow starter at batting, but this year he is starting out in the 300 class and if he follows out his usual custom of improving as the season advances, he will make things interesting for any

other batsman who expects to finish at the top of the American League batting order.

The Boston Nationals are to have a "Hank Gowdy" day in honor of the catcher who was the first major-league player to enlist in the United States Army. He has already signed his contract and is now at Camp Merritt awaiting his discharge.

Winning ball games by one run appears to be a specialty of the State University of Iowa nine this spring. It has played three "Big Ten" Conference games to date and each has been won by the narrowest possible margin. Chicago was defeated, 6 to 5; Purdue, 7 to 6, and Illinois, 4 to 3.

RIDICULING Y. M. C. A. BANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ridiculing the war service of the Young Men's Christian Association for the purpose of getting laughs, or for any other purpose, has been prohibited in the Keith theaters by Edward F. Albee, president of the B. F. Keith circuit, who, in a letter to A. G. Knebel, associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council, refers to criticism of the Y. M. C. A. as "un-American, un-Christianlike, and a blot upon our gratitude for what the organization has done. The Young Men's Christian Association's devotion, energy, and self-sacrifice have been so glorious and of such magnitude that one cannot believe that anyone would consciously criticize its great work, or refer to it in any way excepting in the most laudatory terms."

SPENCER WINS RACE

NEWARK, New Jersey—Arthur Spencer, professional cycling champion of the United States in 1917, was the winner of the three-mile race with F. L. Kramer, present United States champion, and Alfred Grenda of Australia at the Velodrome here Sunday by taking two of the three heats. Grenda finished second, with Kramer last. Spencer rode a fine race, taking the two and three-mile heats, while Grenda won at one mile.

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ONLY TWO GAMES
IN THE NATIONAL

Giants Win From the Braves and Brooklyn Captures Its Fourth Straight Contest, Defeating the Philadelphia Club by 10 to 1

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	5	0	1.000
Brooklyn	4	0	1.000
Philadelphia	4	2	.666
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
New York	2	2	.500
Boston	0	4	.000
St. Louis	0	5	.000

RESULTS MONDAY

New York 5, Boston 4
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 1
Pittsburgh vs. Cincinnati, postponed
St. Louis vs. Chicago, postponed

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati
St. Louis at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Poor playing conditions caused the postponement of two games in the National League Monday, the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati and the St. Louis-Chicago games being set over. The Brooklyn club won its fourth straight game of the season by defeating the Philadelphia team on its home grounds, by a score of 10 to 1.

The New York Giants won the opening clash of their three-game series with the Boston Braves here, Monday, nosing out the victory by one run, the final score being 5 to 4.

GIANTS WIN FROM BRAVES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York National League Club was out-bid by the Boston Braves Monday but defeated the home team 5 to 4 as a result of four costly errors by the local players. Causey who started for the Giants was replaced by Benton, who was in somewhat better form. The Braves made an effort to even things up in the ninth inning but failed. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....5 2 0 0 1 0 2 0—5 11 4
Boston.....0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4 11 4
Batteries—Causey, Benton and McCarty; Rudolph and Wilson. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BROOKLYN WINS, 10 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Brooklyn club of the National League won easily from the Philadelphia Nationals Monday, 10 to 1. The visitors knocked Prendergast out of the box and Woodward was also hit hard. The local club amassed nine hits but these were not bunched. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn.....3 2 0 0 1 1 0 2—10 16 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 9 2
Batteries—Pfeffer and Kruger; Prendergast and Woodward, and Adams. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

IMPROVEMENT IN
THE BOND-MARKET

Low-Priced Issues Display
Greatest Tendency to Reach
Higher Levels—Yield on Various
Issues Is Still Large

NEW YORK, New York—As was the case when the two last Liberty bonds were floated the general bond market commenced to improve simultaneously with the flotation of the Victory Loan, and all parts of the general list of corporation bonds have shown improvement. Low-priced issues, however, have displayed the greatest tendency to reach higher levels, for the reason, no doubt, that they offer the biggest bargains at the present time.

Below is a selected list of low-price bonds, high prices reached in 1917, low prices touched in 1918, closing or last prices on April 23, 1919, with income return on last price:

Issue	1917	1918	1919
St. Paul ref 4 1/2s	98 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Rock Island ref 4 1/2s	78 1/2	62 1/2	73 1/2
Chicago Ry 1st 5 1/2s	80 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Col & South ref 4 1/2s	78 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Col Indus 1st 5 1/2s	81 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Colum Gas & El 5 1/2s	91 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Cent-Tel-Record 8 1/2s	78 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
D & R Gr 5 1/2s	86 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Erie cons gen 4 1/2s	72 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2
Hud & Man ref 5 1/2s	69 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Iowa Cen ref 4 1/2s	63 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Keweenaw & Des M. 4 1/2s	62 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Minn & St L ref 4 1/2s	64 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pac gen 4 1/2s	84 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
N. Y. & Mex 5 1/2s	50 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
N. Y. & Bos 4 1/2s	70 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
R. I. Ark & L 4 1/2s	62 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Rocky Mt 4 1/2s	64 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
South Ry gen 4 1/2s	77 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
U. S. Real & Imp 5 1/2s	80 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Real & Imp 5 1/2s	80 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2

TORONTO, HAMILTON
& BUFFALO'S YEAR

TORONTO, Ontario—The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last, these changes in earnings:

	1918	1919
Operating revenue	\$3,045,482	\$3,687,458
Expenses	1,874,356	2,239,284
Taxes, etc.	61,801	111,608
Operating income	1,109,325	1,336,566
Other income	113,049	31,517
Gross income	1,222,374	1,368,083
Deductions	319,867	232,392
Net income	902,507	1,135,691
Dividends	215,625	367,968
Profit and loss surp.	676,882	767,723

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows total assets and liabilities of \$15,181,392. Among the assets may be noted cash amounting to \$236,225. Working assets totaled \$1,458,614 and working liabilities \$1,193,818.

CHICAGO BOARD

Monday's Market
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
July	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2
Wheat	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
May	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
July	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2
Barley	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
May	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
July	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Merchandise paper was quoted yesterday at 5 1/2% at 5 1/2%. Sterling 60-day bills 4 1/2%, commercial 60-day bills 4 1/2%, demand 4 1/2%; cables 4 1/2%. Francs demand 6 1/2%, cables 6 1/2%. Guilders demand 40 1/2-16, cables 40 1/2. Lire demand 7 1/2-16, cables 7 1/2-16. Mexican dollars 7 1/2-16. Government and railroad bonds strong. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, six months, 5 1/2-6 1/2% per cent. Call money firm, high 4 1/2%, low 4 1/2%, 5 1/2-6 1/2% per cent.

DOG-FISH CANNING ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine—After several years of experimentation, the United States Bureau of Fisheries has abandoned its efforts to induce the American people to accept the dogfish as a suitable food. Letters have been received here that several of the fish companies will pack no more of these fish. The United States Department of Commerce is endeavoring to reimburse the packers and recommends an appropriation for the purpose.

SEMET-SOLVAY COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The income account of the Semet-Solvay Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, compares:

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1918	Year ended Dec. 31, 1917
Gross	\$2,276,457	\$2,240,258
Net of chgs.	1,089,725	1,051,392
Dividends	1,345,966	1,539,992
Surplus	732,769	2,161,510

LARGE ORDER FOR TIES

SEATTLE, Washington—Lumbermen in the northwest have been asked by the United States Railroad Administration to furnish 2,000,000 fir ties, about 80,000,000 board feet, at \$1.75-1.90 per tie on eastern railroads.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the week ended April 26 the Boston bank statement shows cash excess and in Federal Reserve Bank of \$16,531,000, a decrease of \$1,111,000 from the previous week.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Am Can	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Am Int Co	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Am Loco	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Smelters	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Sugar	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Anacostia	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Atchafalpa	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
At Gulf	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Bald Loco	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Balt & Ohio	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Beth Steel B	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
B R T	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Can Pac	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2
Can Leather	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Chandler	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2
Crescent Steel	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
China	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Com Prods	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Crescent Steel	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Cuba Can Pfd	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Erie	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Gen Electric	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2
Gen Motors	181 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2
Goodrich	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Inspration	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Int Mer Marine	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
do pfd	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Kennecott	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Max Motor	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Mex Pet	178 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2
Midvale	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. Cen	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
No Pac	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Ohio Oil Gas	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Penn	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Penn	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Rail Cons	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Rocky Mt	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
St. L. & S. F.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
So Pac	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Standard Oil	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Studebaker	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Texaco	219 1/2	220 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2
Texas & Pacific	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Union Pacific	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
U. S. Rubber	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
U. S. Food Prod	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Steel	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Utah Copper	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Westinghouse	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Wm. S. Dyer	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Total sales	1,650,800			

LIBERTY BONDS

L. L. 3 1/2s	Open	High	Low	Last
L. L. 3 1/2s	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. L. 4 1/2s	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. L. 4 1/2s	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. L. 4 1/2s	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. L. 4 1/2s	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. L. 4 1/2s	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. L. 4 1/2s	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Am For Sec 5s	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Anglo-French 5s	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, 1927	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Prices

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Tel	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
A. A. Ch	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Wool	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Wool Mag	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Zinc	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Am Zinc Pfd	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Arizona	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Booth Elev	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Booth Elev	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Butte & Sun	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Cal & Arizona	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Cal & Hecla	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Copper Range	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Davis-Daly	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
East Butte	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
East Mass	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Fairbanks	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Graham	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Greene-Carter	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Ile Royale	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Lake Copper	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Magma	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
May Old Colony	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Mohawk	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
North Butte	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Old Dominion	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Osoola	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Pond Creek	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Stewart	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Swift & Co	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
United Fruit	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
United Shoe	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
U. S. Smelting	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2

NEW YORK CURE

Monday's Market

A. B. C. Metal	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	44 1/2	45 1/2
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	10 1/2
Barnett O & G	9 1/2	10 1/2
Big Ledge	9 1/2	10 1/2
Bowling	38 1/2	39 1/2
Boston & Mont	72 1/2	73 1/2
Calendonia	32 1/2	33 1/2
Calumet & Jer	8 1/2	9 1/2
Canada Cop	11 1/2	12 1/2
Cash Boy	10 1/2	11 1/2
Cons Arizona	14 1/2	15 1/2
Cons Copper	9 1/2	10 1/2
Copper	9 1/2	10 1/2
Curtiss	11 1/2	12 1/2
Emerson	4 1/2	5 1/2
Eureka	2 1/2	3 1/2
Federal Oil	9 1/2	10 1/2
General Asphalt	68 1/2	69 1/2
Glenrock	6 1/2	7 1/2
Goldfield Cons	17 1/2	18 1/2
Great Monitor	4 1/2	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	5 1/2
Hercules	2 1/2	3 1/2
Houston Oil	98 1/2	99 1/2
Howe Sound	3 1/2	4 1/2
Hupp	8 1/2	9 1/2
Island Oil	8 1/2	9 1/2
Jerome Verde	6 1/2	7

USE OF TERRORISM BY BOLSHEVIKI

The following description of personal experiences in Russia was given by Roger L. Simmons, trade commissioner, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, before the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in their annual convention in Chicago.

In this article Mr. Simmons tells of the system of terrorism practiced by the Bolsheviki. Parts I, II, and III of Mr. Simmons' experiences were published in The Christian Science Monitor on April 21, 24, and 25.

I want to tell you of other horrors that I saw when I was out of prison. The Bolsheviki went to a military school attended by some 500 boys between 14 and 16 years of age, and because these boys were being educated (according to the old ideas of society, as the Bolsheviki characterized it), to regard the capitalistic class as the dominant class, those 500 boys and their instructors were taken and shot, all at one time. In three schools of a similar character the scholarship met the same fate.

Also the Bolsheviki used to take hostages, and if anything happened to any of the officials of the Bolsheviki, those hostages would be shot indiscriminately to answer for whatever it was that happened. I arrived in Moscow early one morning and that afternoon Myradoff was shot. The next day I happened to be calling on a lady acquaintance in the city. She had three children. She had been to America. She was known by all of our diplomatic officers. Just before I came, the Red Guards had been there and said, "You have three children, you say? How many of them are boys?" "One," she replied. "We want him." And they took him. And they went around from house to house until they got over 200, and for the death of Myradoff they shot every one of those 200, although the victims had no connection with Myradoff, and I doubt if they knew he was even in the land of the living. When Myradoff was shot, they took 550 that way and shot them indiscriminately, going around amongst the houses and taking out the sons, many of whom were quite young.

Lenine's Policy

Another time I was walking across the bridge at night in Petrograd and I heard terrible cries coming from the river below. It was all frozen. I looked down and I saw a group of men on the ice with one torch. I was a little too far away to discern what they were doing, so I rushed around. It was about 1 a. m. I got on the bank, and there I saw them putting five men under the ice alive in order to kill them. That is horrorism in Russia.

Lenine says, "I can convince 80 per cent of the people that bolshevism is what they want, 10 per cent I can scare into our fold by horrorism, but 10 per cent we will have to massacre." Ten per cent of 160,000,000 people. And today they are putting into operation that policy.

One of the most pathetic sights I have ever seen is taking men who have been earning a living by their brains, and by force of arms, making them clean streets, unload and load railroad cars and even dig the ditches for the graves of their friends in prison who are to be shot on the morrow. Men who were absolutely incapable physically of doing physical labor are forced, with a machine gun behind them, to dig by the shovel and the pick. And that is being done all over Russia.

Clothing has become very scarce and valuable in Russia, and if a woman is found well dressed on the street—and I saw such a case with my own eyes—she is likely to be taken and sent home without some of all of her clothes. Innumerable instances I heard of, from men who were eye-witnesses, where women were entirely undressed and sent home naked, right on the streets of those cities.

You have heard of the nationalization of women. It is not in effect. It has never been decreed by the national government. But, five of the governments in Russia have made decrees by which all the women between 14 and 32 become the property of the state and all marriage relations have been done away with. It is true the practice is not universal, but the fact that such decrees have been issued goes to show the immorality of the psychology of those people.

Ignorance of Bolshevism

Bolshevism is not socialism. The Bolsheviki hold up socialism as their theory, just like in the Spanish Inquisition, after the massacres, their perpetrators would hold up the cross and say, "This is done in the name of Christ." It is not socialism; it is nothing else but incarnate evil.

And the Bolsheviki are trying to make this thing an international movement; and there are people in this country, and even among the highly educated, who are going around making addresses trying to justify bolshevism because the Bolsheviki have theories that have jibed in with certain ideas of socialism. Such people don't know what it means. They don't know what they are preaching, and if the honest toilers of this country, and of every other country, could know that it is they who are the principal sufferers, bolshevism would soon fall and there would be no international danger in it.

Some of the teachers of our higher education are today preaching this doctrine and we have propaganda going on in America, according to witnesses before the United States Senate committee, by which rich people are even contributing to the propaganda. Think of it, rich people! And they would be the first victims if bolshevism ever gets the upper hand. They can't see that it is a menace which we have got to guard against. It will never get America, I know, but it does bring to us one great lesson, and that is, that those conditions which produce bolshevism have got to be improved and remedied.

We have conditions that bring about

unrest and that unrest grows into bolshevism when it is fanned by the agitators. We must regard it seriously, and I want you who are employers of labor, if you will, to tell every man that you have in your employ that bolshevism means that they are going to be the principal sufferers if it gets headway in this country. It is nothing but incarnate evil and it is our duty as a nation and as men to help to stamp it out in the world.

ABOLITION OF BARS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In a statement issued from the Quebec Government offices in Montreal, it is announced by the Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, that the law abolishing the bars in the Province of Quebec is going to be strictly enforced by the authorities. As explained by Mr. Mitchell, the law will come into force on the first of May. From and after that date, any person holding a beer and wine license who keeps a bar open to the public for the sale of intoxicating liquors incurs the immediate cancellation of his license. The keeping of a bar will be held to be prima facie evidence that it is kept for the sale of intoxicating liquors, without it being necessary to prove any sale. In no case under penalties established in the Quebec Prohibition Law, must beer and other malt liquors, cider or wine, be sold or delivered from a bar. Prosecutions for infringement of the Quebec Prohibition Law will be made easy. It is provided that every prosecution for an offense shall be instituted in accordance with the provisions of the Quebec License Law. This means prosecution by the collectors of provincial revenue. It is also provided that prosecutions may be instituted by, and in the name of, any person, or by, and in the name of, any anti-alcoholic league or temperance association incorporated as such. There is a proviso to the effect that if the prosecution is instituted by a person he shall deposit in court, before the issue of the summons, an amount of money sufficient, in the opinion of the magistrate issuing the summons, to secure the payment of the costs. The purpose of this is to prevent the government will not lose money in the case of frivolous actions or others that are not sustained by the evidence.

NEW FARMING IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Fifty thousand farms, made up of fine fertile soil are waiting for 50,000 settlers in the district of the north known as New Quebec. A vanguard of enterprising colonizers have already entered the territory. The sons of many well-known families living in the older parts of Quebec have heard the call of the northland, and are now there paying the way for a new civilization. Three years ago it took a settler over a week to get into the Abitibi from Montreal and Quebec. Today the new settler can be in Amos, the heart of the Abitibi region, in just 10 hours after leaving Quebec on the National Transcontinental Railway. There is a passenger train service three times a week through the district. A daily service for both passengers and freight is planned through to Cochrane, Ontario. With the establishment of these new transportation facilities, it is confidently predicted by those who know the country, that northern Quebec will fill up quicker than any other section in the whole Dominion. The results obtained from the colonization work now being carried on in New Quebec are held to prove that the money voted for colonization was a good investment for the Province of Quebec, which will reap more and more substantial benefits as the years go by. The activity of the colonization department has been followed by an increase in population in all the classes, with the subsequent building of schools and other signs of progress.

REORGANIZING MOUNTED POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—As a part of a general enlistment campaign, recruiting for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force is now going on in Edmonton. The intention of the department is to raise the force to full strength of about 1200 men. Conditions of enlistment are now back to a pre-war standard, and only unmarried men are accepted, though all men already in the service will be allowed to continue if they wish. The force was badly depleted by the enlistments for war service, and now that the men are returning a goodly number are expected to resume police service. It is understood reorganization and redistribution are under consideration, in view of the new work being undertaken by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, throughout the Province. Some new posts will be established in the north country, and everything in the way of enforcement of the Military Service Act, and the handling of the alien situation, will be directly under the "mounties."

BY-ELECTIONS AND SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The government recently announced its policy in regard to filling the vacancies at present existing in the House of Commons. In reply to Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, the acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, said he did not think that the vacancies should be filled until demobilization had taken place. The returned soldiers would have the right to vote, and it might be that some of them would be candidates in the constituencies now unrepresented. When demobilization was completed the government would consider when the by-elections should take place.

BUMPS ON THE ROAD WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

He got on the Pullman, bound westward, at a well-known New England way, a tall boy, looking like 19 or more, though he was considerably less, with a happy-go-lucky smile and a careless manner. He dropped his grip in the seat, remarked, "I guess I'll go see my father," and disappeared. In a minute he was back, father having come inside to see how he was fixed for the trip, and to say good-by.

"This is my son," said Father, and then said no more to me, as if he had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

been going to add, "Will you keep an eye on him during the trip?" and had thought better of it. And I, on the point of answering the unasked question, had almost sung out, "Yes, I'll take care of him now, beginning with the sense of this youngster's evident ability and willingness to take care of himself chopped down my reply to merely a disconnected 'Yes'."

The train had hardly started before the young traveler began paying his respects to his departing home town. People all over the country who know its name well would call it a sizable place. But for this fitting inhabitant it was all too small. From running it down to telling about himself was, measured in terms of the through train, but a few miles.

He was, of course, going out west to "knock about." Not running away this time. As he sat in his corner of the sleeping car, he certainly did bubble over with his adventures, another of which was just now beginning.

He had slipped off to New York, had had "too good a time there," and been persuaded to come back home. His stay within the family had been perhaps a couple of weeks. He had a brother in Cleveland. That spelled the west for him, and west he would go. He tried a bit of boyish bluff on father. "I told him I was going west, and if he didn't pay my way I'd bum it there. He didn't like that, but finally he said, 'Oh, well, if you're going anyway, I'll pay your way out.'"

side and out. And a cold night it was too.

Pretty soon things began to scratch. They scratched his arms and they crawled down his back. That, in a first-class establishment, certainly seemed strange. Finally one got in his eye, and he sensed what it was—cinders.

He scooped as many as he could off his bed, and in the morning was still picking them out of his clothes. Somewhere along the long road from the west a trainload of cattle, many cars in length, had stopped during the night. The passenger train rattled by, but a tremendous smell of cows came in through those two open windows ere the last stock car had cleared, and it would not out.

Further on in the night another passenger train going the other way crashed by at full tilt. The suddenness and the terrific roar gave a small fright to "Westward Ho," he confessed. Against this sort of thing catching him again unawares, he resolved to watch out. Later on, by its headlights' rays, he detected another coming. He prepared for it. He began pulling up the covers to get a firm grip, but before he could settle back on the pillow—"Swish! the wind caught the blanket and nearly blew me out of bed!"

Maybe it was. As terrific blast that hurled the traveler's trousers out into the aisle. "Westward Ho" opined it might have been. At any rate, they fell out of his berth, somebody stepped on them and finally cast them up into the empty berth above, where they were duly discovered after some intermediate misgivings as to the future had they not reappeared. Finally the youngster concluded that what he had been taught about sleeping with the windows open didn't apply every where and he put down as many as he could—three out of the four—and dropped off into slumber.

Bright he was just the same the next morning, though the "knocking about" he had been looking forward to had set in a bit early. Regardless of some of the men in the washroom who, of course, were so engaged on themselves that they took no interest in anything else, he enjoyed the tale.

Time to get off arrived, and the youngster leaped along the train and side for a familiar face. He exhibited, in fact, a much keener interest in that brother in Cleveland than he had the day before, when leaving home. But no brother was to be seen. Perhaps he had not been allowed to come up on the tracks but was waiting in the station below. So "Westward Ho" set out, with no undue delay, for the stairway to the station, with asserted confidence that he could find the street where his brother lived anyway, but with a mild air, which wasn't expressed, that just the same he would be very glad to find that brother at the foot of the steps which led into the west.

This, so it came out the next morning, was the youngster's first trip in a sleeping car, but he didn't show it as he sat there striking up a friendship with strangers, companions for the trip. From personal details he expanded into observations.

"The sales game is what I like," he ran on, "but I'm too young for it. What they want is men from 21 to 25. I found out about that in New York. I got a job on the New York—(he named one of the great newspapers of the metropolis). They thought I knew something about selling advertising, but I didn't. They clipped out a whole string of advertisements from other New York papers and set me to going around to see the people to get them to advertise in the—"

That was a fine job. These were all business advertisements—but The wasn't a business paper and I couldn't make it out by myself. I got two ads in the week.

"Most everybody," he soliloquized, "knows when they put an ad in the paper what paper they want to put it in. It ain't much use to try to tell 'em different. Some people told me to get right out when I told them what paper I was from, but that didn't make me mad. I wasn't the paper."

All of this and a lot more was punctuated with boyish chuckles. "It gave me a fine chance to see the city," he observed. "The ads they gave me were scattered all around."

"You may think the sales game is soft," he rambled on, contemplating his recent fresh experience. "You may think that all a fellow has to do to sell things is to walk around and take what people give you, sort of like a favor to them, but believe me it ain't. I want to tell you it's one of the hardest things there is to do. My, but my feet were heavy when I came in from walking around New York every night."

He had also dabbled in the theatrical business, which explained why his literature as he embarked for the west was a well known theatrical magazine. Its loss, during the night, he complained of loudly and frequently, the next morning. "The theatrical game," as he sized it up, "is a bad one. If you once get in you can't get out, because you don't know anything else." Having come to this conclusion, he had turned his back on the boards, he indicated, though with reluctance.

Adventures sometimes spring up where least expected, under most prosaic circumstances, and while the rest of us know nothing of what is going on. So it appeared in the morning. The tale was unfolded in the Pullman washroom, as we men splashed and shaved.

It had been "Westward Ho's" first night on a sleeping car. Call it sleeping car if you will, but he had slept but little.

At home they always put the windows up high at bedtime. So "Westward Ho" had lifted both sets of windows in his lower berth. You who wrestled with a Pullman window may know his struggle. But he persisted and got both windows open, in-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

side and out. And a cold night it was too.

Pretty soon things began to scratch. They scratched his arms and they crawled down his back. That, in a first-class establishment, certainly seemed strange. Finally one got in his eye, and he sensed what it was—cinders.

He scooped as many as he could off his bed, and in the morning was still picking them out of his clothes. Somewhere along the long road from the west a trainload of cattle, many cars in length, had stopped during the night. The passenger train rattled by, but a tremendous smell of cows came in through those two open windows ere the last stock car had cleared, and it would not out.

Further on in the night another passenger train going the other way crashed by at full tilt. The suddenness and the terrific roar gave a small fright to "Westward Ho," he confessed. Against this sort of thing catching him again unawares, he resolved to watch out. Later on, by its headlights' rays, he detected another coming. He prepared for it. He began pulling up the covers to get a firm grip, but before he could settle back on the pillow—"Swish! the wind caught the blanket and nearly blew me out of bed!"

Maybe it was. As terrific blast that hurled the traveler's trousers out into the aisle. "Westward Ho" opined it might have been. At any rate, they fell out of his berth, somebody stepped on them and finally cast them up into the empty berth above, where they were duly discovered after some intermediate misgivings as to the future had they not reappeared. Finally the youngster concluded that what he had been taught about sleeping with the windows open didn't apply every where and he put down as many as he could—three out of the four—and dropped off into slumber.

Bright he was just the same the next morning, though the "knocking about" he had been looking forward to had set in a bit early. Regardless of some of the men in the washroom who, of course, were so engaged on themselves that they took no interest in anything else, he enjoyed the tale.

Time to get off arrived, and the youngster leaped along the train and side for a familiar face. He exhibited, in fact, a much keener interest in that brother in Cleveland than he had the day before, when leaving home. But no brother was to be seen. Perhaps he had not been allowed to come up on the tracks but was waiting in the station below. So "Westward Ho" set out, with no undue delay, for the stairway to the station, with asserted confidence that he could find the street where his brother lived anyway, but with a mild air, which wasn't expressed, that just the same he would be very glad to find that brother at the foot of the steps which led into the west.

This, so it came out the next morning, was the youngster's first trip in a sleeping car, but he didn't show it as he sat there striking up a friendship with strangers, companions for the trip. From personal details he expanded into observations.

"The sales game is what I like," he ran on, "but I'm too young for it. What they want is men from 21 to 25. I found out about that in New York. I got a job on the New York—(he named one of the great newspapers of the metropolis). They thought I knew something about selling advertising, but I didn't. They clipped out a whole string of advertisements from other New York papers and set me to going around to see the people to get them to advertise in the—"

MUSIC

Chicago's Musical Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Apollo Club dedicated its energies on Sunday, April 13, to an interpretation of Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," which it offered to a large audience in the Auditorium. There were sudden and unexpected changes in the ranks of the soloists just before the concert began. Neither Arthur Hackett nor Charles E. Gallagher, respectively tenor and baritone, was able to appear, and an eleven-hour call brought in Robert Loren Quait and Arthur Middleton as their substitutes. The two other soloists were Louise Harrison Slade—one of the best of the local contraltos—and Monica Graham Stults. Verdi's great work was sung with enthusiasm and skill, and Harrison Wild, the director of the organization, had reason to be well satisfied with the results which his forces brought about. In addition to the requiem the program contained the national hymns of the Allies.

On Sunday, too, there was heard in Kimball Hall a recital of piano compositions by Henri Levy. That artist long ago earned the respect of the public for his earnestness, his musicianship, his admirable understanding of the subtleties that go to make good piano playing. On this occasion he accomplished excellent performance of a sonata by Beethoven, Liszt's transcription of the D minor chaconne written by Bach for violin alone, and of works by Chopin, Schumann, and himself.

Arthur Middleton was the artist who on Monday, April 14, provided the first concert of a series entitled the Musical Extension Series. There was only a small audience in Orchestra Hall when the recital was presented, but those who were there had reason to be glad that they had gone. Mr. Middleton, who was assisted by a violinist—Antonio Sala—sang songs from the classic repertory and from the modern, and made much of them with his rich and sonorous voice and his musical style.

The twenty-seventh program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, April 13-19, presented as its constituents Rimsky-Korsakov's overture, "The Russian Easter," John Alden Carpenter's symphony, Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole," and the tone poem, "Finlandia," by Sibelius. In addition there were songs sung by Miss Sophie Braslau. Mr. Carpenter's symphony, which had been heard at the concert of the local organization in October, 1917, is one of those works which go far in the promotion of universal respect for American art. It will be long, perhaps, before it is set by the public among the most "popular" examples of its kind; but the fine music of the symphony, its imaginativeness, the remarkable dexterity of its orchestration, will confer lasting honor upon the composer.

Miss Braslau was heard in an aria from Rossini's "Semiramide," in three songs by Moussorgsky, and in the familiar "My Heart at Thy Dear Voice," from Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila."

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons recently the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, gave the House certain information in regard to the Canadian Northern Railway, which had been taken over by the government. The Dominion of Canada, he said, had purchased \$60,000,000 common stock, being the balance outstanding in the Canadian Northern, for \$10,000,000, but it did not thereby assume the outstanding liabilities. The present mileage was 9524 miles, which was all in operation. The value of the rolling stock was estimated at \$67,573,092. Since the government had taken over the road the government had spent \$22,233,197 on equipment, which, however, could also be used on other government roads. Continuing to answer questions asked by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, the Minister said that "the estimated deficit of the Canadian Northern, after paying all operating expenses and fixed charges for the current year, is \$7,000,000. The estimated amount required for equipment for the Canadian National Railways for the current year is \$35,000,000."

The revenue for the calendar year 1918 was \$49,201,955. Operating expenses were \$45,639,651 and net earnings \$3,562,303. The total indebtedness of the Canadian Northern up to Dec. 31, 1918, on all accounts amounted to \$473,174,432.

RIGHT OF SEARCH FOR LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Under the final amendments to the Provincial Police Act brought into the Alberta Legislature by the Attorney-General, private dwelling houses are exempt from entry or search for liquor without a warrant from a police magistrate or justice of the peace. Previous amendment would have permitted the search of private dwellings, as well as business and other places on the order of the commissioner of police. Another amendment eliminated the power which it was proposed to give provincial policemen to detain and search any person who it was believed was conducting the illicit traffic in liquor, and the power to seize any liquor found on his person. Policemen will be permitted on their own authority to detain and search any transportation conveyance for liquor.

MILK PRICE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A reduction of 50 cents a 100 pounds in the price of milk for the month of May is announced by the Milk Producers Association here. The price quoted is \$2.50 a 100 pounds at the country milk stations. Milk is now retailing at 13 cents a quart in Chicago.

CLASSIFIED

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STUDENT, technical college, recently discharged from navy, desires position until fall. N. 24, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ROBERT LORRAINE AS
CYRANO IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Cyrano de Bergerac." Romantic comedy by Edmond Rostand, revived at the Garrick Theatre, London. The cast includes: Christian de Neuvillette, Nicholas Hannen, Raguenau, Stella Mervyn Campbell, Comte de Guiche, Gerald Lawrence, Cyrano de Bergerac, Robert Lorraine.

LONDON, England.—Lord Dunsany once declared that romance was the most real thing in life, and that something must be wrong with the age that deserts it. The Irish poet-peer should find considerable consolation in the reception accorded "Cyrano de Bergerac," which after a short, triumphant trial-trip in the provinces, has made a victorious entry into London. Mr. Charles B. Cochran's production seems to settle one question, if nothing else, about Rostand's work, and that is, as regards this play at least, that it is a thing for the theater and not merely for the library. True, there is much that does not come over the footlights, for French Alexandrine verse does not easily translate; but even if you look upon this romantic comedy chiefly as a literary study, there is still sufficient left over for the practical purposes of the stage.

The version used at the Garrick is that by Gladys Thomas and Mary F. Guillemard, and on the whole gets nearer the heart of the thing than the adaptation acted by Sir Charles Wyndham in April, 1900. And it is this heart you must get at if you want to enjoy "Cyrano de Bergerac" to the full. If you fail, you will find only its jolly, blustering scenes appealing and not its deeper ones. You will see the vitality and humor of the piece, but not its beauty and truth. Rostand meant that preposterous nose, not only for his gallant Gascon hero, but for each of the spectators of his romantic comedy. We have one and all got to get over it.

Satire and Romance

"Cyrano" is a satire as well as a romance. It is a protest against the pictorial hero of drama; and against the people who demand him and the happy ending at any price. Rostand knew there are people who go through life looking for love only in good looks, and their lives, in consequence, are one long delusion. Such poor things cannot even love an ugly child. So he claps on his hero a monstrous obstruction to favor, and tells you if you are looking for truth in beauty instead of the wrong place, for you will never surmount the barrier. Indeed, if your mind is filled with the idea of Cyrano's looks, you will miss all the greatness of the man, the strength and purity of his mind, the poetry and imagery of his love, as poured out so fluent and free in his wondrous monologues. On the other hand, if you are in sympathy with the things that count in poetry and drama, Rostand's art, like Puck's magic salve, will drop upon your eyes, and as proud Titania ignored the ass's head, you will forget that nose. That is, it will take its rightful place in the play and will not offend you.

Whether Mr. Robert Lorraine, in choosing a distinct Guy Fawkes pattern, has overdone it and is asking too much from the average playgoer, is a moot point. That he has made no concession to popular taste and tradition is undoubtedly in accord with Rostand's purpose. But it has its technical disadvantages. The protuberance to a certain extent certainly obstructs diction, already tested to the utmost by the form and phraseology of the text, and obscures facial play. Hence it is that Mr. Robert Lorraine's Cyrano lacks the finer qualities of speech, and is declamatory where it should be persuasive.

Mr. Lorraine's Acting

This is not to say that he is not alive to the poetical significance of his part, for there was a ring of true ardor and pathos in the balcony scene, where he makes love for another, and in the final tragic scene where, too late, he makes love for himself—where, it will be remembered, Roxane, like Amelia in "Vanity Fair," realizes that for years she has been hugging a delusion, and that the devoted letter of her husband from the fatal camp had been composed and written by the man who, sitting behind her in the dusk of the convent garden, was ebbing away as he spoke.

As the bold, free, defiant Gascon, driving a leering actor from the stage, fighting a Marquis to impromptu verse, slaying cut-throats, protecting other men's honor, and cheering the starving camp at Arras, Mr. Lorraine was thoroughly in the spirit of things, yet acting always with a due sense of proportion, and never ranting. His powers have greatly matured since his last appearance, having a much larger range of expression, and the occasion marking his return from the army, gave the clamorous reception a double purpose.

Though "Cyrano de Bergerac" has a cast of some 40 people, it is practically a one-man show. It therefore only remains to say that Miss Stella Mervyn Campbell's Roxane was as graceful and romantic as it should have been, and that Mr. Nicholas Hannen as Christian de Neuvillette, the favored one, was quite adequate. Characterizations especially good were Mr. Gerald Lawrence's proud Comte de Guiche and Mr. Ben Field's clever, lively sketch of Raguenau of the pastry shop.

A good deal of the success of the production at the Garrick is due to the scenery and dresses of Mr. Dulac, and not a little in the pathetic moments to the music of Mr. Jean Nougues.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England (April 8).—The proposed playhouse to be erected in the Hampstead Garden Suburb, particulars of which have already appeared in these columns, is to be named The Everyman Theater. It is a question whether the title is a happy one, as it suggests a limited rather than an expansive field of endeavor, which is exactly the reputation the promoters wish to avoid in connection with this venture. What they evidently mean to convey is that in the theater bill will be found fare to suit every man's taste. But does it convey that? Does it not rather indicate a preference for the old plays of the morality type, a beautiful and impressive period of the stage, but nevertheless a limited one?

Mr. Bernard Shaw has expressed his approval of the scheme in a letter to the director, Mr. Norman MacDermott, in the following words: "In the absence of public endowment, it is only in schemes of this character that there is any hope for serious drama in London. Until a fresh stand is made in the suburbs, where rents are relatively low and where the miscellaneous haphazard West-End audience can be replaced by a congregation representing a local center of culture, the serious drama, except for the few cases in which a serious play happens to be both an artistic masterpiece and a potboiler as well, must disappear from the boards. There is nothing for it, then, but to abandon the West End to such chance as it may have of obtaining a state subsidy of £150,000 to establish a great national theater, and to encourage experiments in suburban and provincial centers with low rents and plenty of enthusiasm and scorn for commercialism."

Mr. John Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," is a remarkable success at the Lyric Theater, Hamersmith. Its special dramatic and literary appeal has been the subject of special articles in most of the leading newspapers, besides the favorable first-night notices.

The admirable production of "Twelfth Night" at the Court has brought honors to those concerned. The governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater invited Mr. Bernard Pagan to take his whole company to Stratford-on-Avon and give a performance of this play on the afternoon of Shakespeare's birthday.

After a long and successful run at the Alhambra "The Bing Boys on Broadway" has been withdrawn. The house now reverts to its original but long discarded special province as the home of the ballet. At least revue will disappear for the time being, and its place will be taken by Mr. Serge Diaghileff's Russian Ballet, who during their stay will present several new ballets. It is certainly great news that among the "solo" dancers will be Mme. Karsavina, who with Nijinsky drew all the town to Covent Garden in pre-war days.

Mr. C. B. Cochran has flung down the gauntlet to the Actors Association and they have picked it up. Mr. Cochran declares he will not engage any artist in the future who is a member of the Actors Association, and adds that he will abandon all his theatrical enterprises rather than submit to interference from outside. The Actors Association has responded by threatening to exert its powers as a trade union and call upon its members to refuse to appear in any theatrical company that is not wholly composed of fellow members. A general meeting to fix the date of starting such a campaign is to take place soon. Perhaps wiser counsel will finally prevail on both sides, and that spirit of "give and take," which has always characterized disputes in this good-natured profession, at least when the actor-managers ruled, will lead to some amicable settlement without infringing anybody's so-called "rights." Never, however, have the London papers been so full of articles, letters, and interviews on theatrical affairs, as this dispute has called forth. And if only for this reason the present controversy may be considered a blessing, for it has shown the public certain matters in the acting profession that have too long been hidden from view, or only half realized. Moreover, it has revealed, in letters from actors, music hall artists and others, how seriously they regard the reputation, as well as the art, of their profession, expressed in the hope that the Actors Association exposure will result in freeing the rank and file, just as much as the managerial office, of undesirable members.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—New York City's newest little theater, Duncan MacDougal's Barn, 17 East Fourteenth Street, is called a studio-playhouse. The first bill, to be given on the evening of May 2, comprises a farce by Mr. MacDougal, "The Tinker's Wedding," by Synge, and "Crainquebille," by Anatole France.

Miss Emily Stevens is to appear under the management of George C. Tyler in "On the Hiring Line," a comedy by Harvey J. O'Higgins and Harriet Ford.

The Australian rights of "Three Wise Fools" and "Lightin'" have been sold by Messrs. Smith and Golden to J. C. Williamson, Ltd.

With headquarters in New York City, the National Federation of Better Film Workers, which aims to be a clearing house for committees of women working for better films throughout the country, has been or-

ganized, with Mrs. Harriet H. Barry of Monrovia, California, president; Mrs. A. Meyer of Newark, New Jersey, and Miss Dorothy Egbert of San Francisco, vice-presidents; Mrs. Myra K. Miller of New York, secretary; Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour of Chicago, treasurer, and Miss Letitia Hapenny of Washington, District of Columbia, attorney.

Walter Hampden is appearing at the regular evening and matinee performances at the Princess Theater, Chicago, in "Hamlet." John E. Keller, who has been acting in Shakespeare in the smaller cities for two or three seasons, is to appear in Chicago at

A CHAT WITH
LADY WYNDHAMBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The return of Lady Wyndham (Miss Mary Moore) to the stage is an event of sufficient importance to send the ubiquitous interviewer out with his notebook and pencil to hear all about it at first hand, and pick up anything else from so authoritative a source that might be of interest to readers of these dramatic columns. The meeting took place eventually underground in the theater, in fact, that in air-raid days



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © F. A. Swaine, London

Lady Wyndham (Miss Mary Moore)

the Auditorium, beginning May 5, in "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar" and "Macbeth."

FRENCH ACTORS AND
STAGE IN WAR TIMEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Comédie Française in its famous foyer is showing many interesting documents relating to the Théâtre aux Armées, from its foundation in 1745 until 1918. The Théâtre aux Armées has existed more or less consecutively during this period and certain documents prove that, in renewing it in 1915, Mr. Emile Fabre, the present director of the Comédie Française, merely followed the example of such illustrious predecessors as the Marshal of Saxe for instance, who appointed Favart, the celebrated actor and husband of the incomparable Mme. Favart, as head of the theatrical companies which accompanied his armies even on the battle front.

During the revolutionary wars, moreover, the company of Mlle. Montansier, who was the true founder of the Palais Royal, followed the republican armies. In the glass cases of the exhibition can be seen the declaration which the actor Neuville read in order to communicate to the Nation the important news that he and his fellow actors were about momentarily to renounce their art in order to defend their threatened country.

During the Napoleonic wars the stage played a very important part in the life of the "crowlers" of Bonaparte. Representations were given before the French soldiers of the Egyptian expeditionary force, just as the "chansonniers" of Montmartre acted before the expeditionary force of the Dardanelles during the summer of 1915. Nor were the Italian troops nor those which Napoleon led to Russia deprived of the pleasure of the theater. In spite of the hostilities, the Tsar had decreed that his "French Comedians" should continue to play and to be recompensed out of his personal income. When Napoleon and his army penetrated into Moscow they found an excellent company of actors ready to play for them.

The exhibition of the Comédie Française is comprehensive. In the numerous glass cases are found books, autographs, engravings, programs, all souvenirs of the work of the Théâtre aux Armées from its foundation up to the present day—souvenirs of Maurice de Saxe and Mme. Favart, of Mlle. Montansier's representations at Jemappes and at Brussels, and of the military spectacle of the Crimean War.

This exhibition is particularly interesting in that it proves to what a degree the leaders of men have recognized the truth of the old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." This idea is confirmed by a letter from Marshal Pétain himself, who demands that theatrical performances should be multiplied in the camps and in the occupied territories. The actors are eager to help him to the present day—souvenirs of Maurice de Saxe and Mme. Favart, of Mlle. Montansier's representations at Jemappes and at Brussels, and of the military spectacle of the Crimean War. The actors are eager to help him to the present day—souvenirs of Maurice de Saxe and Mme. Favart, of Mlle. Montansier's representations at Jemappes and at Brussels, and of the military spectacle of the Crimean War. The actors are eager to help him to the present day—souvenirs of Maurice de Saxe and Mme. Favart, of Mlle. Montansier's representations at Jemappes and at Brussels, and of the military spectacle of the Crimean War.

"I hope you won't treat me like one of those interviewers who was also a critic," said Lady Wyndham, laughing; "and say that if I talked about it, it would be an advantage."

"The assurance was given."

"I really have not much to say about the part I am to play in 'Our Mr. Hepplewhite.' It is quite a small one and can safely be left for people to judge for themselves when produced. Miss Gladys Unger, the author, by the way, is an American. But I want to have a talk about the drama. I have very strong views on the subject. I feel the drama is of great service in the world, and the whole-somest form of entertainment and instruction."

"But, Lady Wyndham," interrupted her visitor, "all managers I have talked to shy at any word suggesting education in connection with the theater that I am surprised at your frank admission."

Influence of the Theater

"But, Lady Wyndham," interrupted her visitor, "all managers I have talked to shy at any word suggesting education in connection with the theater that I am surprised at your frank admission."

"Say what they may," replied Lady Wyndham emphatically, "the stage, grave or gay, is of great educational importance. It can't escape the responsibility, for every piece put on the stage is educational, that is, influential in one way or another. Anything of beauty that pleases the eye, or anything that creates healthy laughter must be for good. But those pieces designed to appeal to the senses through doubtful means cannot be too strongly condemned."

"I am, however, not against good revue. It has its place on the modern stage, especially that which wittily burlesques events of the day. Although at present the audiences seem to be asking just to be entertained, I think there is a reaction taking place in the public taste."

"And the multiple-managers?"

As to Multiple-Managers

"As there is no power at present, or likely to be some time, that can overthrow the much-abused multiple-manager, we have just got to set to and educate him. And the public will do it. Not being an actor, and having no practical experience of the stage, he relies chiefly on successes he has seen or heard of in America or elsewhere, or on the reputation of the author. But sooner or later he will have to reckon with the real playgoers, whose influence will be felt when things are more normal."

"And the actor-manager?"

"He had courage if you like. He put up a play he thought was good and backed it with his last shilling if necessary. He was no syndicate. Sir Charles was never helped by a penny from anyone. Yet think of all

the plays he produced at his own risk—if you call it a risk when you go by worth. Yes, I hope to see the return of the old régime of actor-managers, and with it all that was best in drama."

"And what part will the actress-manager play in the future?"

"The same as the actor-manager. In our profession, at least, men and women are equal: there's my call, if you don't mind."

"DARK ROSALEEN"
IN NEW YORK CITYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

"Dark Rosaleen" a comedy of Irish life, in three acts, by W. D. Hepburn and Whitford Kane, produced by David Belasco at the Belasco Theater, New York City, evening of April 22, 1919. The cast: Joe Donagh... Walter Edwin; Corny Donagh... Henry Duff; Martin Donagh... Thomas Mitchell; Sandy McKillop... Dodson L. Mitchell; Michael Halpin... Robert Cummings; Andy Moore... P. J. Kelly; Tim Duffy... John Dady Murphy; John Meldon... George Fitzgerald; Rory Coghlan... John Carmody; Nat McGivney... Charles F. McCarthy; Owen Cullen... Charles A. Bickford; James Welsh... Dan Moyle; Mickey Dowdall... Farrell Pelly; Murtha... Seamus O'Brien; Moya McKillop... Eileen Huban; Katie McCabe... Beryl Mercer; Jane Agnes MacAfee... Rose Morrison; Molly Sweeney... Lillian Jago.

NEW YORK, New York.—Sure and this is a comedy indeed, standing up with the best of them, with the glad lilt of Ireland herself running through it, and a bit of her sadness, and a fine lot of fighting, with the frown of the fighters only skin deep over the smile underneath, and the glory of the noontide sun shining down upon every mother's son of them with a cheering warmth that the sun bestows on no other people, and the midnight moon setting the whole land to dreaming as the moon teaches only Ireland how to dream.

A Belasco sun and a Belasco moon, of course, outshine even Ireland's, and the play will be Irish in spirit. And a Belasco Irish play will be Irish over every inch, and straight through to the marrow. Every moment of it will be rich with color; place, person, and thing will glow with the atmosphere of the Irish soil; Irish humor will flow freely through word, gesture, pose, and countenance. The whole will provide entertainment that can be enjoyed without mental reservation of any sort; an afternoon or evening of sheer delight.

Belasco's Good Work

Belasco may never yet have chosen to produce a great play as the scholars count plays; but every play he does bring out lavishes upon a most receptive public the full worth of his indisputable ability. Indisputable is, of course, a word of spontaneous enthusiasm. And the genius of the man has been disputed from time to time. Theatrical trickster, some call him; a kind of mummer magician. But time alone can tell whether present enthusiasm is false. Meanwhile, "Dark Rosaleen" will run on and on. You can't keep a good Irish play down.

The story is not its strength. It is slight enough, telling how Moya McKillop ran her Dark Rosaleen in the races, with Corny Donagh riding him to victory, a victory that bought off the lawyer who was about to foreclose on Sandy McKillop's shop, and brought together not only Moya and Corny, but their troublesome fathers. Slender in itself, every detail of this plot is elaborated with illuminative incident and keen characterizations. Splendid acting, reflecting at all points the master direction of the producer, lifts what might in other hands be a commonplace play into the realms of creative art. The pictures of Irish life ring true. The characters are conceived and executed with fidelity to the race whose amusing contrasts they illustrate. They smack constantly of the soil. To anyone who knows the Irish, that is, the real Irish, these characters have little about them that is counterfeit, except in one or two instances.

These instances, it is submitted, are illustrated by the shortcoming of Michael Halpin, Michael, Andy Moore, and Tim Duffy are a delightful trio of public house musketeers. In voice, stature, and temperament they contrast sharply. Andy and Tim are Irish; Andy more thoroughly so than Tim; but Michael is not Irish. This may not be the fault of Mr. Cummings. And no one who does not know the Irish in Ireland, nor those in the States, will probably accept this criticism as just. Mr. Kelly's Andy is a remarkable impersonation of a genuine type. Tall, thin, sad, with a wide-eyed, placid smile, he is a joy to watch at all times; while the obstreperous Tim, as played by Mr. Murphy, is a fire eater worth going far to hear fight.

Miss Huban's Acting

Thoroughly Irish, too, is the Moya of Miss Huban. Since she first appeared here in "The Grasshopper," she has been waiting for a part like Moya. Now that she has it she plays it with such a gracious charm that it could never seem the same in other hands. Mr. Edwin and Mr. Donagh Mitchell are entirely competent as the rival shopkeepers. The writing of the Americanized Irish character of Martin Donagh, and its acting by Mr. Thomas Mitchell are valuable assets, since the contrast between the Chicago Irishman and his folks at home heightens the appeal of the Irish character untarnished by straying in foreign fields. Mr. McCarthy is an exact copy of the Irish bookmaker as the races are run. Miss Morrison is good as a peevish woman, and Miss Mercer as another is seen and heard at her best. Henry Duffey's Corny Donagh sometimes seemed unnecessarily soft, but Corny was a dreamy fellow, and that is excuse enough, especially when Corny's Moya is Miss Huban.

The program does not mention Dark

Rosaleen. But she was there, as thoroughly trained as the rest of the cast. Riderless, she came to the open half door at Donagh's public house, and rubbed her nose along it with an impatience to be off to the race which nothing but Belasco magic could instill. And there were carts full of laughing lads and lasses, on their way to the course, and other young folks dancing in the sunset light outside the window, and pipes playing in the distance, and the inevitable beggar, with his wandering dreams of Parnell, "Ireland's uncrowned king." For the wrongs of Ireland figured much in the talk back and forth. Sandy was of the north, Joe of the south. But fleet Dark Rosaleen, who could talk to her mistress in the gloaming until one really came to believe it, and whose heart beat for Ireland, brought Sandy and Joe together.

Plainly, the politics of the authors on the Irish question is that unity begins at home. They have done an excellent work. Some might say that their greatest failing was the insertion of a lengthy soliloquy into the rôle of Moya, as the third act opened. But they may well answer. Does not your real Irishman sit alone on some shady hill and talk to himself by the hour? It was Moya's privilege to talk to herself, no doubt. And it is always a privilege to listen to Miss Huban. These Irish, truly, are a charming, amusing, lovable folk; those in "Dark Rosaleen" are as interesting folk as have been seen on the New York stage for a long time.

MARIONETTES IN
THACKERAY PLAYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

Tony Sarg's Marionettes in "The Rose and The Ring" by William Makepeace Thackeray, adapted by Hettie Louise Mick, and produced under the direction of Ellen Van Volkenburg at the PUNCH and JUDY Theater, New York City, April 22, 1919. Those who pull the strings: Tony Sarg, Hettie Louise Mick, Lillian Owen, Lucie Arnold, Charles Searle, Jacques Kingsland.

NEW YORK, New York.—The marionette theater has come into its own, and fulfilled its brilliant promise of last year. To produce Thackeray's "The Rose and The Ring" was in itself an ambitious undertaking, but to achieve, as Tony Sarg has done with his little wooden players, a production that not only emphasizes the unique fitness of the marionette theater, but preserves the delicate fabric of the author's ideas as well, is a triumph.

The story of the magic rose and ring which bring to their owners amazing beauty has been deftly handled. One is plunged into the adventures and say of the people of Patagonia, and the audience, bewitched quite as well as the players, by the Fairy Blackstick, exults over the punishment meted out to the wicked and mourns the hardships of the little Queen Rosalba. Stanch but lipping Prince Bulbo loses the rose for only a second, but the ring provides excitement by passing from one to another, sometimes given and sometimes found, and bestowing its gift of loveliness. So phantom-like the performance is, that one is concerned lest a single "I don't believe in fairies" should whisk it away.

The delicious Thackerayan characters are all there; Jenkins, Gruffamuff, Esar, the roystering, bawling Porter of the Palace, who meets his deserved fate and is turned into a door knocker before one's very eyes; the Fairy Blackstick, who unfortunately was not invited to the little Princess' christening; the pompous King, who relieved his nephew Giglio of the weight of the crown; a horse and a lion as temperamental as any, and all the amusing others.

Thackeray in a way selected the cast for this play, for it was from his sketches that Tony Sarg made the puppets. They step on the stage as though they had come direct from the pages of the book, and the illusion is never lost. For the moment, we dwell in a land of imagination, the same one that Thackeray lovers may often have created for themselves when they put their books down and closed their eyes.

One cannot single out any particular character for praise, for on second thought he would have to include them all. Perhaps it is the little maid Betsinda who can sing and dance, who most charms our hearts because she enters so early in the play, or perhaps, on the other hand, it is the knight in armor on a charging steed, because he is one of the last delightful characters to be introduced.

The atmosphere of the play is ad-

THEATRICAL

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Patricia Collinge

Is the new character comedy success

"TILLIE"

A dramatization of the novel of that name by Helen R. Martin and Frank Lowe, Jr.

mirably sustained in the incidental music composed and played by Winthrop Parkhurst. He employs a variety of instruments, delicate and tinkling when a puppet performs on the pianoforte, and crass or somber when the severity of the occasion demands it. The music never obtrudes itself, but provides an adequate background for the players.

The settings and lighting effects are excellent, but those are features that the regular theater can boast. It is the antics of the marionettes, the delicate irony of the idea of a puppet theater that makes it charming. With all its charm of performance, there is always the sly humor of people who also are managed by strings.

The production continues at the PUNCH and JUDY until May 3.

AMERICAN NOTES

Miss Ruth Chatterton is to make a long westward tour in "Moonlight and Honeyuckle," after her present Chicago engagement in this piece, reaching New York in time for a September opening at the Henry Miller Theater.

Henry Miller is to make a summer tour to the Pacific Coast in "Molière," and it is expected that Miss Blanche Bates will continue with him in this comedy next season.

"The Cave Girl," a comedy by George Middleton, was presented last week in Philadelphia by Cohan & Harris. The story shows what happened to a group of luxury-loving persons when thrown upon their own resources in the midst of a forest wilderness. Miss Lola Fisher heads a cast which includes Katherine Grey, Robert McWade and Russ Whytall.

Oliver Morosco plans to present Francis Bushman in a stage piece next season.

"Sunshine," a new musical comedy by William Cary Duncan, with tunes by Alexander Johnston, was presented in Washington during the past week. The scene is Spain, and the story is along the expected romantic lines, involving villagers, bull fighters, smugglers, and an American or two. In the cast are Misses Suzanne Willa, Jane Richardson, Juliette Lange, and Messrs. Harry Short, Edgar Norton and Carl Cochems.

Miss Rachel Crothers' newest play, will have Miss Faire Binney in the cast.

Mme. Mimi Aguglia, Sicilian actress, is to make her first important English-speaking appearance on May 19, in Pittsburgh, in "Claudia," a drama by Miss Edith Ellis, under the management of John Cort.

Otis Skinner is in the final week of his New York engagement in "The Honor of the Family," at the Globe Theater. Next Monday he will begin a long tour to the Pacific Coast and return.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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A LITTLE JOURNEY

with Ethel Dane and Cyril Keightley

SMITH & GOLDEN'S N. Y. SUCCESS

3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St., New York

Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

EMPIRE

Evgs. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"BARRIE AT HIS BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

William Gillette

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

THE HOME FORUM

Finding the Scytalopus in Bolivia

Our sudden arrival at Taff had caused much comment among the inhabitants. They found it impossible to believe that we had come to that remote region in search of a small, dull-colored bird.

Numbers of deep ravines have been worn in the mountain sides by water coming from the melting snows on the higher peaks. They are filled with a rank growth of shrubbery. The sides are so abrupt that we could find no spot where a descent was possible without the aid of a thousand feet or more of rope. After a number of days, however, a narrow fissure was discovered leading to one of the ravines from which came faint bird-calls that we at once recognized with a fair degree of certainty. On account of the high altitude and tangled plant life, it was slow work to follow along the bottom of the jagged gash.

As we struggled along, high-pitched, whistling calls rang clear and loud from numerous places near by, but still it seemed as if our efforts might be of no avail; for among that chaos of vegetation it was impossible to move without causing great disturbance and warning the birds away. Then there returned to us the old saying about Mahomet and the mountain, and we resorted to quiet concealment.

Presently there was a crisp little chirp and a rustle among the mosses a few yards away; one, two, five minutes passed; then a minute, shadowy form darted out of the darkness, perched on a moss-covered boulder, and turned a pair of bright, inquisitive eyes upon the strange monsters which had invaded its retreat. The white throat gleamed conspicuously among the deep-green surroundings as the bird paused a moment to complete its inspection; then up went the short, barred tail, straight into the air, and a succession of low, scolding notes emanated from the feathered mite as it hopped away in excitement.

We found that the bird existed in numbers; once we had discovered a way of entering its stronghold, it was possible to make the desired studies, and our difficult search, covering many hundreds of miles, came to a pleasant and successful close.—Leo E. Miller ("In the Wilds of South America").

Open Country

There is great wonder in the open country. Where flowers make glad laughter, where the fields tremble beneath the wind's caressing fingers!

—James L. McLane, Jr.

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Idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VERY few things, indeed, could be more fascinating than to trace the unfolding of the meaning of the word "idea." In its Greek form in the days of Plato it pointed distinctly away from matter, that is, away from what physical sense erroneously calls substantial and practical, to the ideal. Quite naturally, then, idea has had a most dignified history. That it was not more clearly defined was due to the fact that certain fundamental laws were still unknown. That all true ideas pointed unmistakably to one infinite Mind was recognized but dimly. If at all. Centuries after Plato, Christ Jesus made this great fact so plain that even simple fisher-folk were enabled to grasp the great and saving truth. Indeed, if we wish to sum up the life of Christ Jesus, we must admit that it exemplified in word and demonstration the at-onement of infinite Mind and idea or God and spiritual man.

But to the Greeks, as well as to all other philosophers of later days, Christ Jesus was but a stumbling-block, because none of them understood their own theories well enough to demonstrate their correctness or incorrectness. If they had, they would have understood the Master also. To be perfectly frank about this matter, while Plato's use of the word idea undoubtedly paved the way for greater things to come, it remained the task of Mary Baker Eddy to give to idea its present high standing among words, thereby not belittling the Greek philosophers but rather magnifying the service they have rendered to mankind. All that is needed to prove this statement is to turn to Science and Health, and, with aid of the Concordance to this book, read the many references to this word and see how excellently the meaning of idea becomes clarified and enlarged. The word idea becomes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" the term that is nearest to the name of God, for idea in its true sense is the reflection, the image and likeness of Mind or of God, good. It is the very expression or emanation of Deity and through idea alone Deity is understood. Mrs. Eddy indicates this on pages 467 and 468 of Science and Health. "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind," she says, "we begin with Mind, which must be understood through the idea which expresses it and cannot be learned from its opposite, matter. Thus we arrive at Truth, or intelligence, which evolves its own unerring idea and never can be coordinate with human illusions."

Now one of the reasons why the term idea was not as clearly understood as it should have been was because people were defining opposite qualities with one and the same word; that is to say, an idea might be material or it might be spiritual; it might represent understanding or it might represent belief. This, as one would naturally expect, led to confusion. In Christian Science, however, idea has but one meaning. It is always spiritual and consequently always expresses God, good. Since ideas are forever in the infinite and omnipresent Mind, they most assuredly cannot exist for a moment apart from Spirit or from God, hence they are not, nor ever can be, material, neither are they dependent upon matter to be expressed.

It is necessary, then, if we wish to retain a clear sense of this word, to remember that in Christian Science idea stands forever for that which reflects and expresses Spirit. Its eternal concern is to be about the Father's business, unfolding Mind's creation and demonstrating the reality and power of God, good, the unreality of evil or matter. It is forever at-one with God, bringing to light Mind's infinite heaven or the harmony of the universe in Christian Science. Thus the exalted purpose of every right idea is to glorify God, good, by giving us an understanding of all that is real and eternal. "Understanding," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 505 of Science and Health, "is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." And lower on the same page she says: "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light."

What, then, is the first step we are to take in the apprehension of the true or spiritual idea? It is the denial of the claims of life, truth, substance or reality in matter. Mrs. Eddy makes this perfectly clear when she begins "the scientific statement of being" with the following sentence: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter." Then, as though the mists had been cleared away she adds: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." (Science and Health, p. 468.)

To many people, idea or the ideal seems very impracticable, yet there is not a worse deception than this. Take, for instance, the big problem before the world today, of beating the nations' swords into plowshares. How utterly helpless materiality is found to be for this task. Yet that there is a power or an influence, bringing about this desirable state of affairs no one can reasonably deny. Is it not the power of Principle expressed by right ideas? Is it not a fact that the great ideas of Truth, found eternally in the infinite Mind, or God, and explained by Christian Science, instead of being impracticable, are this very moment beating the swords of humanity into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks? Humanity, to be sure, should

be more awake to the fact that we are on the threshold of the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy. Let us not forget, however, what it is that has not only brought us thus far on our way but will continue to keep us therein. It is not material power nor arms, it is the influence of right ideas; it is the still small voice of Truth; it is Principle governing human thought and action, or right ideas realized. These ideas may seem incomprehensible to gross hearts and dull ears, but the great heart of humanity is perceiving that they are beating the swords into plowshares, nevertheless, and no power on earth can successfully resist their silent but mighty blows.

And the beauty of it all is that every man, woman, and child can aid in this great work by gaining understanding and trusting God, good, thoroughly, even as Christian Science teaches us to do. Every one, therefore, who receives a spiritual or right idea, receives the truth and is helping to undo the wrong and establish the right in human understanding. When a right idea is once apprehended, that is, when Spirit, not matter, is seen to be real, it is impossible to again be at-one with matter, or to let material chaos mystify our understanding of God and His image and likeness, man.

The Beauty of the Alps

What a concentration and congregation of all elements of sublimity and beauty are before you! what surprising contrasts of light and shade, of form and color, of softness and ruggedness! Here are vast heights above you, and vast depths below, villages hanging to the mountain sides, green pastures and winding paths, lovely meadow slopes enameled with flowers, deep immeasurable ravines, torrents thundering down them; colossal, overhanging, castellated reefs of granite; snowy peaks with the setting sun upon them.

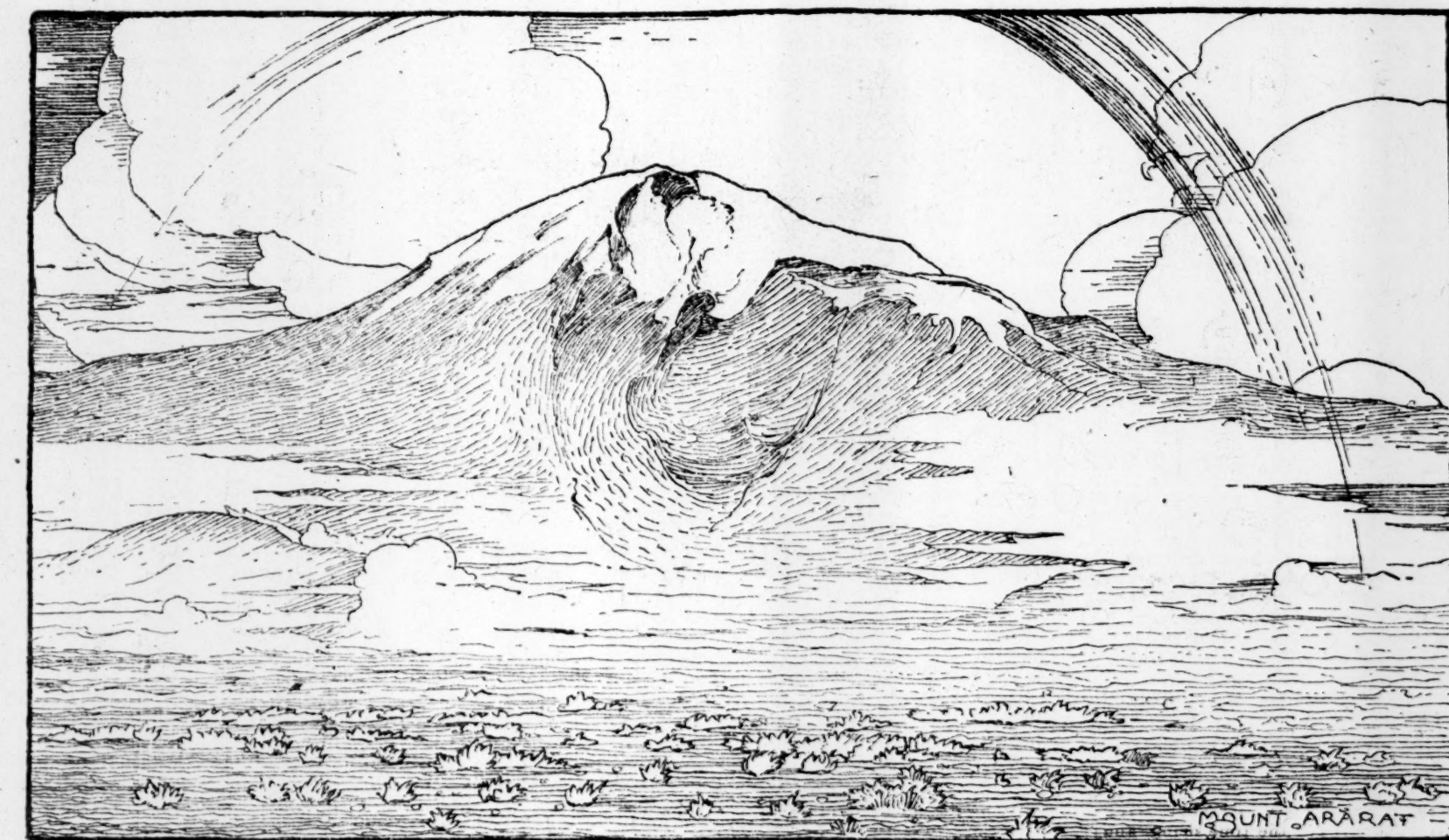
You command a view far down over the valley of the Rhone, with its villages and castles, and its mixture of rich farms and vast beds and heaps of mountain fragments, deposited by furious torrents. What affects the mind very powerfully on first entering upon the scene, is the deep dark blue, so intensely deep and overshadowing, of the gorge at its upper end, and at the magnificent sweep of the granite barrier, which there shuts it in, apparently without a passage. The mountains rise like supernatural intelligences taking a material shape, and drawing around themselves a drapery of awful grandeur; there is a fore-

head of power and majesty, and the likeness of a kingly crown above it.

Amid all this grandeur of scenery, I remember to have been in no place more delighted with the profuse richness, delicacy, and beauty of the Alpine flowers. The grass of the meadow slopes, in the gorge of the Dala, had a depth and power of verdure, a clear, delicious greenness, that in its effect upon the senses was like that of the atmosphere in the brightest autumnal morning of the year; or like the colors of the sky at sunset. There is no such grass color in the world as that of these mountain meadows. . . . And then the flowers, so modest, so lovely, yet of such exquisite hue, nestling in the grass, sparkling against it, a "starry multitude," underneath such awful brooding mountain forms and icy precipices! All that the poets have said or sung of daisies, violets, and all modest flowers, is here outdone by the mute poetry of the denizens of these wild pastures.—George B. Cheever.

Poets

Poets are all who love, who feel great truths
And tell them; and the truth of truth is love.
—Philip J. Bailey.



Mt. Ararat in Armenia

Armenia's Famous Mountain

H. F. B. Lynch, in his very interesting book, "Armenia—Travels and Studies," devotes several chapters to his ascent of Ararat, and some of his descriptions are full of color. Of the view from a distance he writes:

"Before you the long outline of the Ararat fabric fills the southern horizon—the gentle undulations of the north-west slope . . . the bold bastions of the snow-fields rising to the rounded dome; and farther east, beyond the saddle where the two mountains commingle, the needle form of the lesser Ararat. . . . throughout sixteen miles the fabric always rising toward the snow-bank, with a symmetry and, so to speak, with a rhythm of structure which holds the eye in spell. First, there is a belt of loose sand about two miles in depth. On the ground of yellow thus presented lies a light tissue of green, consisting of the sparse bushes of the ever-fresh camel-thorn. . . . Beyond this band of sandy ground the broad and massive base of Ararat sensibly gathers and inclines, seared by the sinuous furrow of dry watercourses, and stretching, uninterrupted by any steps or obstacle, . . . to the veil of thin mist which hangs . . . along the higher seams."

Fredrika Bremer and Geijer

Miss Bremer to her sister:

Stockholm, 21st December, 1857.
Now, my dear Charlotte! I will write a tolerably long letter to you, and at the same time thank you sincerely for yours. Thank God that you and your husband are in good health, and have good courage to encounter all the evening parties which you have to go through! I should be terrified if I were you.

I have had the pleasure of seeing Geijer several times. It is indeed a great pleasure to me, and I must tell you all about a little fete which we arranged for him last week. I had written a little play, which was to be acted by Frances, Agatha, and myself. I had procured some beautiful flowers; a few friends were invited, and among them "le heros de la fete," Geijer, who came kind and cheerful, very different from what he is said to be generally in society. When the company had assembled, and we had conversed a little while, the folding doors to the dining room were thrown open, and there the little scene was acted, of which I now give you the sketch.

A good but somewhat old-fashioned aunt finds her nieces reading, the one Geijer's "History of the Swedes," the

other his "Poems." She gives them a scolding for it; condemns ladies' reading history and poetry; abuses Geijer. The nieces defend him and his writings; show the good influence of both on the heart and life; witty and grave things are said; and ultimately the aunt allows herself to be convinced, gives her nieces permission to read all that Geijer has written, and promises to invite him, in order to have a chat with him over a cup of tea. She goes away, and the nieces continue their conversation for a while, get into ecstasies at Geijer's words about the aim of education which words I recite; they wish to thank him for so much good; get suddenly the sublime idea of presenting him with the wreath which they had bound in the morning, and I exclaim, "Let us imagine that he is now sitting here before us." We go to him with the wreath, and say to him (here we went up to him, and I recited the following verses):—

"Oh, dear to every Swedish heart,
Thou who didst thy 'Memorials' write
In every spirit pure and bright;
What wisdom do thy lips impart!
Laurels thou hast for all true worth,
For every pain sweet melody,
For dissonances, harmony
From some far brighter home than earth."

"On Swedish annals thou hast thrown
Fresh lustre; fame on thee shewers;
Thou deck'st her homes with fairest flowers,
Accept from us this floral crown."
When History on her varied pages
Has graven deep thy honored name,
When centuries have borne its fame
To the dim shores of future ages,
E'en then thy strains melodious sung
In peaceful homes, shall charm the ear.
Thy songs call forth full many a tear,
Thy name be blest by many a tongue."

With a trembling voice I repeated the last lines. I was moved, and so was Geijer; so were we, in fact, all of us. When I had finished, he put his hands upon my head and kissed my forehead; so he did also with Agatha. How amiable and how full of life he was afterward! He played some exquisitely beautiful capriccios on the piano, with so much fire, with so much genius, and then accompanied Frances to some of his own charming songs. Frances and her brother sang some of their beautiful Irish melodies. At supper, anecdotes were told, and loud and merry rang the laughter.

Freedom Still
Cure for freedom's harms is freedom still.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

The Picture of the Desert

A picture, good! my brow I shade
Within the hollow of my hand;
The curtains of mine eyes I close!—
Lo, there the desert's burning sand.
The camping-places of my tribe, appear;
Arrayed in lurid light.
Robed in her burning widow-weeds,
Sahara bursts upon my sight.

Who traveled through the lion-land?
Of claws and hoots the prints appear;
Timbuctoo's caravan! Behold, far in
the distance gleams the spear;
There banners wave, while through the
dust the Emir's purple folds along,
And with a sober stateliness the
camel's head o'erspeers the throng.
Where sand and sky together blend,
onward in close array they sweep;
Now the horizon's sulphurous mist ingulfs
them in its lurid deep.
—Freiligrath.

John Hampden

"The Seventeenth Century is rich in short studies or characters of its great men." David Nichol Smith says in "Characters From the Memoirs of the Seventeenth Century." Of Clarendon, author of the "History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England," the writer continues:

"He had the clear and unimpassioned vision which often goes with a warm temperament, and could scrutinize his friends without endangering his affection for them. However deeply his feelings might be engaged, he had taken a pleasure in trying to see them exactly as they were. When he came to judge his political enemies he continued the same attitude of detachment, and studiously cultivated it. 'I am careful,' he said in a private letter, 'to do justice to every man who hath fallen in the quarrel, on which side soever.' 'I know myself,' he said in the 'History,' 'to be very free from any of those passions which naturally transport men with prejudice towards the persons whom they are obliged to mention, and whose actions they are at liberty to censure.' It was beyond human nature for a man who had lived through what he did to be completely unprejudiced. He did not always scrupulously weigh what he knew would be to the discredit of the parliamentary leaders, nor did he ignore mere royalist rumor, as in the character of Pym. But his characters of them are often more favorable than might have been expected. . . . There can be no reasonable objection to his characters of Hampden and Cromwell. Political partisans find them disappointing, and they are certainly not the final verdict." The following extract is from his study of Hampden.

"He was a gentleman of a good family in Buckinghamshire, and borne to a fayne fortune, and of a

Mrs. Shelby as a Type

In the person of Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Stowe described some of the best traits of a Kentucky woman of the time; but perhaps only a southern woman herself could do full justice to a character which many duties and many burdens endued with extraordinary strength and varied efficiency. She was mistress of distinct realms—the house and the cabins—and the guardian of the bonds between the two, which were always troublesome, often delicate, sometimes distressing. In those cabins were nearly always some poor creatures needing sympathy and watch-care. . . . Apparel must be had for all. Standing in her doorway and pointing to the meadow, she must be able to say in the words of a housewife of the period, "There are the sheep; now get your clothes." Some must be taught to keep the spindle and the loom going; others trained for dairy, laundry, kitchen, dining-room; others yet taught fine needlework. Upon her falls the labor of private instruction and moral exhortation, for the teaching of Negroes was not forbidden in Kentucky. . . . In her life there is no cessation of this care: it renews itself daily, year

in and year out. Beneath every other trouble is the secret conviction that she has no right to enslave these creatures, and that, however improved their condition, this life is one of great and necessary evils. Mrs. Stowe well makes her say: "I have tried—tried most faithfully as a Christian woman should—to do my duty toward these poor, simple, dependent creatures. I have cared for them, instructed them, watched over them, and known all their little cares and joys for years. . . . I have taught them the duties of the family, of parent and child, and husband and wife. . . . I thought by kindness and care and instruction I could make the condition of mind better than freedom." Soberly overburdened and heroic mold of woman! Fulfilling each day a round of intricate duties, rising at any hour of the night . . . liable at any time, in addition to the cares of her great household, to see an entire family of acquaintances arriving unannounced, with trunks and servants of their own, for a visit protracted in accordance with the large hospitalities of the time—what wonder if, from sheer inability to do all things herself, she trains her Negroes to different posts of honor, so that the black cook finally expels her from her own kitchen and rules over that realm as an autocrat of unquestioned prerogatives?

Mistresses of this kind had material reward in the trusty adherence of their servants during the war. Their relations throughout this period—so well calculated to try the loyalty of the African nature—would of themselves make up a volume of the most touching incidents. Even today one will find in many Kentucky households survivors of the old order—find "Aunt Chloe" ruling as a despot in the kitchen, and making her will the pivotal point of the whole domestic system. I have spent nights with a great Kentuckian, self-willed and high-spirited, whose occasional refusals to rise for a half-past five o'clock breakfast always brought the cook up from the kitchen, delivering her commands in a voice worthy of Catherine the Great. "We shall have to get up," he would say, "or there'll be a row!" One may see, also, old Negroesses setting out for a semi-annual visit to their former mistresses, and bearing some offering—a basket of fruit or flowers. I should like to mention the case of one who . . . left her two children to her mistress, to be reared and educated. The charge was taken and faithfully executed.

Here, in the hard practicalities of daily life, here is where the burden of slavery fell on the women of the south. History has yet to do justice to the noblest type of them, whether in Kentucky or elsewhere.—James Lane Allen.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919

EDITORIALS

Railroad Control and Waterways

JUST when discussion of the railroad problem in the United States was lagging, Walker D. Hines, Railroad Administrator, took a trip to the Pacific Coast, and he has been telling the people of that section certain things about the railroads that are likely to give a needed fillip to the general consideration of this important subject. It would be well if what he says were being more widely reported in the newspapers, for the subject is one on which the public is sadly in need of information, if opinion is ever to approach a definite form, such as will be of assistance in solving the involved problem; but in default of wider publication of the reports of his addresses, it is gratifying to learn that this national official who is directly responsible for the railroads of the country is taking steps to get the railroad conditions before the public while the opportunity for discussion is favorable. From such reports as are now available, Mr. Hines seems to be coming out pretty definitely for private ownership of the railroads, but he does not favor returning the roads to their owners under the old conditions of control. He is making it clear that, in his opinion, even on the supposition of private ownership, there must be radical changes in management and direction before the railroads will be brought into line with the best ideas of progress and the actual needs of the country.

Like the majority of those who have considered this question in the light of the experience during the war, Mr. Hines sees the need of greater unity in the handling of the rail lines, but he would undertake to bring this unity into effect by compelling the formation of from twelve to twenty great railroad companies, into which, presumably, the many individual companies could be gathered by some form of merger, in such a manner as to provide that the larger and stronger lines should carry along the smaller and weaker ones. He would preserve a measure of competition by maintaining these great companies as separate organizations, but he would undertake to make the government regulation of these companies more direct than it was under pre-war conditions by establishing a legal basis of relationship between the private managements and the government regulative body, and by placing strong government representation on the boards of directors of the several companies.

It is interesting to note that this plan is not out of accord, in important particulars, with the proposals of the Association of Railroad Executives, submitted before the United States Interstate Commerce Committee last January. That association proposed extensive merging of railroad systems, although hardly in the broad terms mentioned by Mr. Hines, and declared for a large measure of unified operation, pooling of facilities, and in some cases earnings, and would have enforcement of adequate service placed under the supervision of a new Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Transportation. The association would have the Interstate Commerce Commission act as a supreme court of review of rate disputes, giving primary jurisdiction in such matters to new regional commissions, to be appointed by the President, the findings of the regional commissions to stand as effective unless appeal should be taken to the interstate body.

Thus, in these two plans, both the government Railroad Administrator and the executives representing it, it is claimed, 93 per cent of the railroad mileage of the United States, are in favor of more direct government regulation than of old, and have declared for a broader and more general scheme of management. Both also stress the point that whatever plan is adopted should be such as to provide sufficient revenues and to attract private capital, with a view to meeting the cost of extensive improvements that will be needed year by year. But so far as published reports indicate, neither of the declarations sets forth any very definite policy with respect of the relation of the railroads and the national waterways. In these respects the ideas set forth are true to the old order of things. They do not look forward to any handling of railroad business on lines fundamentally different from those that have been conventional heretofore. In marked contrast is the proposal of the Railroad Brotherhoods, for example, that railroads shall no longer be conducted on a basis of earning a profit on private capital, but shall be conducted on a basis of service at cost. Such a proposal, of course, would mean the abandonment of conventional railroad methods of financing, and would point to a new era. It would place railroad service in the same category with postal service. Profit exactions would be no longer a spur or a burden; adequacy and celerity of service would be the major consideration.

Apparently the Railroad Administrator feels that the service-at-cost idea demands no serious consideration at this time, but it is to be hoped that he will take occasion, before he finishes his speaking tour, to go rather fully into the question of railroad relation to waterways. The fact that waterways were not at any time sympathetically considered by railroad men in the United States in the days before the war gives no warrant for overlooking them now. In fact, it is difficult to see how any broad plan of railroad management and development can now satisfy the people of the country unless it shall give full measure of importance to all water traffic routes and consider them exhaustively in their present and possible relationship to the land lines. Waterway development has already consumed vast sums of money in this country, and even greater sums are without question ready to be put to use in further development of the same sort if the government will only furnish some guarantee of an intelligent purpose to make the water routes practically available by providing unequivocally for their correlation with the rail lines. That some such correlation would be accorded as a result of the complete public control of the railroads was a fair inference from official statements made at the time the lines were taken over. Yet

the need of haste in the freighting of matériel and food, during the pressure of war conditions, served to prevent any thoroughgoing handling of the waterways question. The same inertia should not operate against the waterways when peace is signed. The former Director-General of Railroads warned the American public that the "forces of reaction" would defeat the use of waterways if the people themselves did not rouse to the situation; now Mr. Hines admits that if the rail lines go back to private control there is "grave danger" that there will be no proper development of inland waterways.

Obviously there is an opportunity at hand, and it should not go by default. Whether the railroads remain in the hands of the government or are eventually returned to private owners, the waterways question should not be lost sight of. For unless the waterways have no proper use in conjunction with the railroads, which is inconceivable, their proper uses should now be fairly determined and their proper relationship with rail lines established beyond the power of any adverse interests to break it down.

Development of Tunisia

HOWEVER much or little truth there may be in the statement that the war has discovered her colonies to France, there is no doubt that the French authorities are displaying an activity and initiative in regard to their colonial empire which is as welcome as it is unwelcome. This activity is displayed nowhere more than in Tunisia. Morocco, of course, still stands out as the most remarkable tribute to French energy and administrative genius, but the work of France in Morocco is rather of the nature of administrative reform than colonial development.

None of the French colonies, of course, are yet colonies in the sense of being places of emigration on a large scale for Frenchmen. They are, in this respect, very much more on a par with India, in the British Empire, than with the dominions. Tunisia, however, under its new Governor, Etienne Flandin, is to embark on a new policy, and to throw open its doors to the demobilized soldier and to others desirous of making a new start in civil life amidst wider possibilities. To this end, the new Resident-General declared, recently, that he had determined to establish a Tunisian employment bureau where information as to the possibilities of the country and the opportunities for successful colonization work would be open to all.

Side by side with the working out of this new scheme there is, it is welcome to note, to be a still more cordial effort to raise the position of the native Tunisian, and to accord him an increased share in the government of the country. As Mr. Flandin stated at the opening, a short time ago, of the extraordinary session of the Consultative Conference, it is the government's determination "to associate the conference more and more closely with the work of economic development and social progress of the country." The native Tunisian has indeed deserved well of France. In spite of all the efforts, continued unrelentingly during the war, of German-paid Turkish intrigues who swarmed over the borders of the country out of the vast terra incognita beyond Italian Tripoli, the Tunisian steadily maintained his loyalty to France. Not only did Tunis, in the course of the struggle, send to France large numbers of native troops, but Tunisian colonists and natives alike made the most tremendous efforts to meet the needs of the mother country in the matter of foodstuffs. This they did to such good purpose that they were, to take only one instance, able to supply the greater part of the oats required by the army in the East. Mr. Flandin, since his arrival in the country, has lost no opportunity of expressing, on behalf of France, his appreciation of these efforts. Altogether, the French administration of Tunisia for the future appears to be conceived in an unusually just perspective, recognizing the value to the country of the French colonist, but intending that the advancement of the native shall be kept well in the forefront.

Mr. Arliss' Theater Plan

GEORGE ARLISS' plan for establishing a permanent theatrical company, which was recently announced for the first time in the columns of this paper, is, on the face of it, so practicable that even persons who have been most positive in their belief that the day of the permanent company was past have felt constrained to reserve judgment. For Mr. Arliss' plan, unlike almost every other proposed return to the repertory or stock theater régime, works in harmony with the playhouse as now organized. In brief, he proposes to associate himself with five other players who are above the average, these six to be the nucleus of a company which is to be kept together for at least three years. The company is to seek a "success," a play that shall promise to carry them through a four months' season in New York and another four months on tour, like any company working under regular theatrical conditions. This "success," or a second, or even a third production, in case the first piece proves a failure, is to be given throughout the New York engagement every evening and on the regular matinee days. This is a vital feature of the Arliss scheme, for thus will the enterprise retain all the advantages of the organized theater while building up a program of its own.

Work on this program is to begin as soon as the main play of the season has established itself, with presentations of, say, one of the old comedies. Not more than four or five performances will be given of the five new plays, or revivals, which it is proposed to offer during the first season at special matinees on Tuesdays and Fridays. During the second and third seasons this program is to be pursued on an ever broadening basis, until, at the end of the third year, the company will, it is expected, have established itself as an ensemble notable for the quality of its acting, with a repertory of at least half a dozen modern plays and as many more revivals of "standard" dramas.

Success and failure, in the theater as in life generally, are relative terms. What the man who has the art of the theater at heart means by success is a sufficient return to pay his rents and salaries, his production costs, and a little over. That sort of success spells failure for

the multiple manager who looks upon every play he produces purely as a potential gold mine. This is not said as a sneer at the business men of the theater, but merely in an effort to discriminate between different aims in the playhouse. Now Mr. Arliss frankly admits that he does not expect to make as much money under his new plan as he is now making. For one thing, a company containing six players above the average is likely to have also a salary list above the average. Mr. Arliss is prepared for this to the extent of being willing to accept a smaller income, if need be, under the new plan, than under the system by which he has been "starred" for years. He believes that he can find five other versatile players who will do the same; and in this hope he has the justification of experience, for actors of quality again and again have shown eagerness to make sacrifices of time and money for the opportunity of doing work that meant to them artistic growth and the adding of some little honor to their calling.

Certainly nobody who knows much about the dramatic past would undertake to deny that the history of the theater has been written chiefly by the famous permanent companies. By permanent companies is meant, of course, groups that held together ten, twenty, even thirty years, or longer. From Molière's band of strolling players, who finally won kindly favor, sprang the Comédie Française; the influence of Shakespeare has come directly to the stage of today through Burbage, Garrick, the Kembles, Samuel Phelps, and Forbes-Robertson. Many of the authoritative players now on the London stage are graduates of the dramatic clubs, like the Irving or the Bancroft, which supplied an education not unlike that of the old stock companies, or else were members of such companies as that of Sir Frank Benson, in lineal descent from the traditions of Irving, the Bancrofts, or Hare, in the old days. In the United States the graduates of Mrs. John Drew's Philadelphia company, the Boston Museum Company, and the Wallack company in New York, in the seventies, became the mainstay of the three great stock companies that succeeded them, toward the end of the century, in New York: Daly's, the Lyceum, and the Empire; and the graduates of these three fine companies are the backbone of the American stage today.

These stock company graduates have authority because they have had the opportunity to play a variety of important parts, in both the modern and the classic repertory. Actors need such opportunity, and the only school where they may have this experience, and at the same time have the work in an ensemble, is in a permanent company. It is rather significant that most of the best work on the American stage is being done in what are essentially permanent companies. Note the persistence with which Miss Maude Adams, Miss Margaret Anglin, David Warfield, William Faversham, Robert Mantell, Henry Miller, and Mrs. Fiske, to name only a few of the leaders, have sought to keep their companies together year after year. To this list may be added Mr. Arliss, who has consistently achieved ensemble in his productions by using the same players in different plays. With him, in his broadened venture, will go the confidence and support of a host of playgoers whom he has served well in the past.

Fairs

THE decision by the City Council of Nottingham, as the result of the earnest representations of the National Federation of Showmen, to revoke a former decision and permit the holding at Nottingham this year as usual of the time-honored goose fair, closes another incident in that long-drawn-out warfare between the "local authority" and the "itinerant showman" so characteristic of the latter days of the fair as an institution. In these times of rapid transport and organized trade, the fair, once so necessary and still so necessary in comparatively undeveloped countries, is, of course, obsolete. But old customs relinquish their hold slowly, and in no calling, perhaps, is tradition stronger and custom more dear than in the calling of the showman. For, today, in the vast majority of cases, the showman is all the fair there is. When the appointed time comes round, he appears with his roundabouts, his swings, his coconut shies, his side-shows, his caravans, and his naphtha lamps. He plants himself on the old pitch and waits for the countryside, and the countryside never fails him. The local authority, however, does not in these days, as like as not, specially welcome him. The times when the fair brought great trade to the town are long gone by. Nowadays, for the most part, it only brings disorganization, and, sooner or later, the showman and the town council come to grips. Sometimes the showman wins, and sometimes the town council, but time is all on the side of the town council.

And so many notable fairs, fairs once of national and even international importance, have long since ceased to exist, and have now a place only in history. Perhaps the most notable of them all, as far as England is concerned, and the most typical, was Bartholomew Fair, the great "Bartlemy" of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. For over 700 years, from the day Rahere, jester to the first Henry, founded a priory to St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and attracted thither "a great concourse of pilgrims," to its final abolition as a public nuisance, some sixty years ago, Bartholomew's Fair was one of the great events in the social life of London. Sooner or later all London was found there, and so, of course, did the inevitable Pepsys find his way on occasion to West Smithfield, and, on a certain day in August in the year 1667, discovered at the fair "my Lady Castlemaine at a puppet show," her coach waiting "and the street full of people expecting her." And there were great crowds from all quarters to see the tight-rope dancing, the sarabands, the operas, the dogs dancing the morris, and drolls of every degree, actors, mummers, tumblers, conjurers, "and so ad infinitum." Every year, on September 2, the fair was proclaimed by my Lord Mayor, who proceeded to Smithfield in a gilt coach "with city officers and trumpets."

It was a great occasion, but gradually, about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, it began to decline. For over 300 years, from the time that is to say, when the fair began to lose its trade character, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, like the local authorities today in the case of so many fairs that have survived, had been

trying to suppress "Bartlemy" fair, but in vain. In the end, however, the constant dropping of stern civic disapproval wore away the stone; by 1849, as Timb relates, the once so great gathering was reduced to a few stalls, and could boast of but one puppet show. Six years later, it was abolished. It was destined to go in the end, of course, as apparently are all fairs that have lost their old trade aspect. Those that survive in England today, at any rate, as occasions of any importance, are those that are still famous as great marts for certain special purposes. Who that has visited these places on fair day does not remember the horses at Barnet, Horncastle, and Howden, the sheep at Devizes, the Scottish cattle at Carlisle and Ormskirk, the geese at Nottingham, and the lambs at Ipswich?

Notes and Comments

WHEN the humor of the soldier and sailor is analyzed, it is often found to be based on the juxtaposition of two ideas which are totally irrelevant to each other. When, in addition, one idea is also irreverent, the combination may be still more effective. It is related that during the Jutland battle, in the fiercest part of the fight, an officer on a certain British destroyer had "cold feet" so badly, in spite of the heat of the action, that it was noticed by a friend of his on the bridge of another destroyer, in close proximity. The friend, perhaps remembering the dictum just quoted, and perhaps forgetting that human beings in a crisis are supposed by some to give forth utterances worthy of Nelson or Henry V., leaned over the rail of the bridge, as his vessel passed the other destroyer, and hailed his comrade: "Hello, Simpson, how's your father?" The effect of this tender inquiry concerning his paternal relative is supposed to have had an immediate and salutary effect on the young officer's courage.

THE DEEPS

The sea-foam flashes and swashes and shreds,
Against pale green, where the long shoal spreads;
'Gainst purple-blue, far out on the deeps:
O'er steely gray where the sky-line sweeps:
But under the foam and the flash and the sheen
Of the lapis blue and the sea-shoal green—
Fathoms under and under for me—
Lie the stillness and mystery!

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ONE baseball team in the United States will take the diamond this summer under a form of prohibition which the manager believes will make the players more efficient. Whatever happens, they are forbidden to use profanity. "Ball games can be won," says this manager, "without resort to the unrestricted use of imprecations. In fact, I firmly believe that many contests are lost because the players, hurling imprecations at each other, or engaging in heated discussions with the umpires, permit themselves to become so wrought up that their effectiveness in the field and at the bat is seriously impaired." The experiment will be interesting, and the national game bettered when it proves successful and other managers follow the example. The more one thinks of it the more it seems as if a national sport, frequently interrupted while the participants hurl imprecations, leaves something to be desired.

SOMEBODY has suggested that it would solve the immigration problem if the steerage were abolished, which will strike many readers as a solution that to a large extent "solves" the problem by also abolishing the immigrant. Certainly it would abolish a good many, and if it had been put in practice early enough nobody could argue against it by citing the successful Americans who came over when they were too poor to come any other way. Undesirable immigration, moreover, does not necessarily travel steerage. Poverty comes that way, and ignorance; but those who play upon the poverty and ignorance of their fellow men for their own benefit, and to the disadvantage of the nation, can often enough afford better accommodations.

WITH the appointment of the first labor-union chaplain, the Mississippi state federation sets an example which other state organizations of Labor will probably follow, and which will add dignity to Labor conventions. Indeed the first American Labor convention with a chaplain in attendance seems to have been a notably dignified and right-thinking assembly. One reads that the convention "took a favorable stand on every moral issue" that came before it; it supported prohibition, and "on every question concerning organized Labor it took a firm stand in favor of the square deal to all concerned."

Now that somebody has taken the trouble to count them, it appears that there are in circulation in the currency of the United States five varieties of the \$1 note, five different \$2 bills, six \$5 bills, seven \$10 bills, seven \$20 bills, six \$50 bills, six \$100 bills, and four \$500 bills. Comparatively few citizens, to be sure, have the opportunity to study the differences between \$500 bills, but it illustrates the matter-of-courserness with which currency is handled that many will probably be surprised to know that the lower denominations are printed in so many styles. Nor does it often occur to anybody to realize that he carries in his pocket-book some fine and interesting examples of the art of engraving.

AN INTERESTING incident in the resumption by Poland of an independent nationality is the reception in that country of the first United States Minister. As a nation Poland lost her liberty and was partitioned among the neighboring powers four years before the American colonies united in the Declaration of Independence. Kosciusko's words, "This is the end of Poland," seemed final, yet, even as they were spoken, men on the other side of the Atlantic were on the very threshold of a revolution that was to create a new nation and move steadily toward the time when it would be an influence in restoring Poland to independence. One may safely believe that Kosciusko would welcome the first United States Minister to Poland, and rejoice that time and the march of events had disproved his prophecy.